THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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Is published every Wednesday by the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mr. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris. Laces, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Fine Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns, Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Weeks's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, sacques, basques, &c. N.W. corner of 11th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sept22,6m.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, September 14, 1869. Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss MARY A. BUSH, who takes the place of Miss Dever, graduated in Pittsburgh High School while the subscriber was its Principal, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher, were the inducements that led him to secure her as a teacher in this Seminary.

Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal,

D. H. A. M'LEAN.

augt26tf

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE Opens its Fifteenth Annual Session the 14th of September, under the superintendence of the Principal, Rev. R. H. Parker, A.M. Special attention will be paid to the preparation of teachers for the Common Schools. Music vocal and instrumental, by a competent Professor, at moderate rates. Lads prepared for college, or given a Business education. Languages, ancient and modern, by highly efficient teachers, as well as Painting, Drawing and Waxwork. Send for a Catalogue to

REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

aug26tf

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Lichley, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c. No. 101 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets

[junel4:1y

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet the old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

sept8

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned take this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs Darlington, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have repaired them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.

aug26tf

NOTICE:—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. JOSEPH M. Lee takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he has established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c., and confectionries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.

jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Potter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell anything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.

my20'69:1y.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21:1y.

E. F. KURN, Attorney at Law. Office in Mc Kinley's building, east of Public Square.

mar.31:1y.

W. A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in E. C. Hamon's drug store, on Water street, Rochester, Beaver county Pa. Consultation hours between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Drugs furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at above Drug Store.

1:1y.

Blanks of nearly all the different kinds for sale at the Argus office.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.

sept9:6ly.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an "Office Right" to use the genuine GOODYEAR RUBBER; consequently he does not use the Dry Rubber, or soap-stone, as a base for teeth.

Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted.

Feb3ly.

Blank Constable's Sales for sale at the Argus office.

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. A. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

apr17'68:3m.

Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

THOS. M'CREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Monies loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U.S., Abe Mercharis', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House.

apr15,1868:tf

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Mc-Jun's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

apr.1:1y.

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, represents the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leet's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

apr29'68

LOT FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale

ONE THREE ACRE OUT LOT,

situated between the two cemeteries in Beaver Pa. The lot is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well located for either gardening or grazing purposes. It is under fence. Apply to or address

HENRY BENZ,

apr23:3m. Beaver, Pa.

Blank Subpœnas for sale at the Argus office.

ALEXANDER & MASON,

(W. ALEXANDER,) (J. M. MASON,
Late Solicitor of Patents.) Attorney at Law

American and European Patents,

And Counsellors at Patent Law.

[Fifteen years experience as solicitors of Patents.]

No. 505 Seventh Street, opposite the Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Models carefully prepared and patents secured *without delay.*

Examinations in the Patent office *free of charge.*

And no individual fee asked in any case unless a patent is allowed.

Send for Circular of Terms, Instructions and References. [aug 1:1y

Blank Notes for sale at the Argus office.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, PA.

BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

mar24:1y

CANNEL COAL! CANNEL COAL!!

BY THE CAR OR WAGON LOAD.

Send in your orders at once.

Car loads shipped by railroad to all points.

Wagons will be supplied at the bank as heretofore. Remember the old Morse Cannel Coal Mine, near Darlington railroad.

P. L. GRIM, J. F. MANSFIELD,

Operators.

For car loads address

MANSFIELD & CO.

New Galilee, Beaver Co., Pa.

sept29:3m.

HENRY LAPP,

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE,

Brighton street above the Plow Factory,

Rochester, Pa.

The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. [aug18:0m

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES GALE,

HAS OPENED A STORE IN

NEW BRIGHTON,

TO WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, NAILS,

Mixed Paints.

Colors, in Oil and Dry,

Carbon Oil, Boiled Oil, Neat's Foot Oil, Lard Oil, Spirits Turpentine,

Coach Body Varnish.

COPAL VARNISH, FURNITURE VARNISH, DAMAR VARNISH, SHELLAC AND BLACK VARNISH,

COALE'S PATENT JAPAN

ARTIST'S MATERIALS,

Picture Frames, (to order,) LOOKING GLASSES,

LOOKING GLASS PLATES,

FRENCH AND PLATE WINDOW GLASS,

FRENCH ZINC,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN GLUE,

SAND PAPER, &C.

His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.

jan1,'69.

Extraordinary

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION

IN BEAVER,

could not be more astonishing than the fact that

SIMON SNITGER & CO.,

Keep the best, largest and freshest stock of

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c,

in Beaver county.

And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, PURE SPICES

Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,

also the best brands of

Tobacco and Cigars

to be found in the place

We make a specialty of

FLOUR & FEED,

buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, westend of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us

Jan6.

T. O. MORGAN.

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug19'68.

The Safe Deposit Company,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Incorporated for the safe keeping

OF BONDS, OTHER SECURITIES, &C.,

No. 83 Fourth Avenue.

GUARANTEE RATES.

Government and all other Coupon Securities, including Bank Bills, for a year or less period, $1.00 per $1,000.

Gold Coin or Bullion, $1.25 per $1,000.

Silver Coin or Bullion, $2.00 per $1,000.

Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of $1.00 per $1,000.

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

With $5, which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

The company is also prepared to Rent Small Iron Safes, (each furnished with a tin box) inside its Burglar Proof Vault, the Renter exclusively holding the key thereof, at the following rates, viz: $15, $20, $30, $60, $75 and $100 per annum. Also, to store Books of Account, Valuable Title papers, etc., at reasonable rates.

President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Vice President:

HENRY LLOYD.

Directors:

William Phillips,	Byron H. Painter,
Henry Lloyd,	Joseph S. Morrison,
William Eva,	George Black,
Wm. M. Lyon,	Curtis G. Hussey,
Jas. L. Bennett.	

Secretary and Treasurer:

S. F. VON BONNHORST.

sep29:3m.

WALL PAPER

&

WINDOW SHADES

In great variety, also

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS SLATES,

The largest and cheapest assortment of ALBUMS to be found in either city, at

F. E. WELL & CO'S.,

NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

sept15:1y.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his farm, situated in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, for sale. The farm contains 207 acres, about 120 of which are cleared and the whole under fence, the balance is well timbered. About 100 acres of the cleared land is first and second bottom. A large portion of the whole tract is underlaid with coal. The farm is well watered. On the farm are two comfortable dwelling houses, a stone spring-house, and a frame barn forty by sixty feet, and a log barn thirty by sixty feet, together with all necessary out buildings. A large orchard of bearing fruit trees on the land; also 500 grape vines set out last fall, and 1000 gooseberry plants at same time. Payments easy. Call on or address. HUGH MARSHALL.

North Sewickly P. O., Beaver county Pa.

P. S. The above farm is known as the "Dr. Robert Cunningham farm." [jly7:6m

Miscellaneous.

Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

MARANTH Lodge No. 294, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb10:1

SPRING STOCK.

CARPETS

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS.

mar24:1y.

Blank warrants for sale at the Argus office.

This is no Patent Medicine Humbug, gotten up to dupe the credulous, nor is it represented as being composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on "two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing Remedy, a perfect Specific for Catarrh and Cold in the Head, also for offensive Breath, Loss or Impairment of the sense of Smell, Taste or Hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh.

We offer in good faith a standing Reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Sent by mail post paid on receipt of 60 cents. Four packages for two dollars or one dozen for five dollars.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,

Buffalo, N. Y.

mar23:m,je3:m,sep9:m,dec2:m.)

HARDWARE.

Glass, Nails & Paints,

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

Buy in large quantities of manufacturers all kinds of

Building Hardware,

Such as Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Strap Hinges, Bolts, Sash Locks and Pulleys, Shutter Hinges and Fastenings, &c., &c.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS

Saws, Augers, Planes, Plane Bitts, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Bevel Squares, Braces, Brace Bitts, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Hatchets, Adzes, Axes, &c., &c.

Plasterers' and Mason's Trowels.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES,

Comprising Fence and Finishing, in any quantity, and as low as can be bought in the city.

GLASS,

A large supply constantly on hand of all sizes, and single and double strength, at manufacturers prices.

PAINTS.

WHITE LEAD, RED LED,

and every Color, dry and in oil.

MINERAL PAINT

WHITING, PUTTY,

Linseed Oil,

TURPENTINE, DRYER, ALCOHOL, GUM SHILLAC, VARNISHES, PAINT BRUSHES, GLAZIER'S TACKS, &C.

We buy our White Lead by the ton of manufacturers, and can sell on as good terms as any house in or out of the city.

These goods are our

SPECIALTIES,

and we know we can make it the interest of consumers to buy from us.

All goods delivered in the vicinity and to railroad and river, free of charge. Orders carefully filled.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

oct6,1y.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1869.

CONGRATULATORY.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In coming before you for the first time as Chief Magistrate of this great nation, it is with gratitude to the Giver of all good for the many benefits we enjoy. We are blessed with peace at home and are without entangling alliances abroad to forebode trouble. With a territory unsurpassed in fertility; of an area equal to the abundant support of fifty millions of people, and abounding in every variety of useful material, in quantity sufficient to supply the world for generations with abundant crops; with variety of climate adapted to the production of every species of earth's riches, and suited to the habits, tastes, and requirements of every living thing; with a population of forty millions of free people, all speaking one language, with facilities for every mortal to acquire an education; with institutions closing to none the avenues to fame or any blessing of fortune that may be coveted; with freedom of the pulpit, the press, and the school; with a revenue flowing into the national treasury beyond the requirements of the Government supply; harmony is being rapidly restored within our own border; manufacturers, hitherto unknown in our country, are springing up in all directions, producing a degree of National independence, unequaled by that of any other Power; these blessings and countless others are entrusted to your care and mine for safe keeping for the brief period of our tenure-of-office. In a short time we must each of us return to the people who have conferred upon us our honors, and account to them for our stewardship. I earnestly desire that neither you nor I may be condemned by a free and enlightened constituency, nor by our own consciences.

THE PAST SITUATION.

Emerging from a rebellion of gigantic magnitude, aided, as it was, by the sympathy and assistance of Nations with which we are at peace, eleven States of the Union were, four years ago, left without legal State governments, a debt had been contracted, American commerce was almost driven from the seas, the industry of one half of the country had been taken from the control of the capitalist and placed where all labor rightfully belongs, in the keeping of the laborer.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

The work of restoring the State Governments loyal to the Union, of protecting and fostering free labor, and providing means for paying the interest on the public debt has received ample attention from Congress. Although your efforts have not met with the success in all particulars that might have been desired, yet on the whole, they have been more successful than could have been reasonably anticipated. Seven States which passed ordinances of secession have been fully restored to their places in the Union.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

The eighth—Georgia—held an election at which she ratified a Constitution republican in form, elected a Governor, members of Congress State Legislature, and all other offices required. The Governor was duly installed and the Legislature met and performed all the acts then required of them by the reconstruction acts of Congress. Subsequently, however, in violation of the Constitution, they had not ratified, as since decided by the Supreme Court of the State, they unseated the colored members of the Legislature, and admitted to seats some members who are disqualified by the third clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, an article which they themselves had contributed to ratify. Under these circumstances, I would submit to you whether it would not be wise, without delay, to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each member to take the oath presented by the Reconstruction Act, and none to be admitted who are ineligible.

THE FREEDMEN.

Under the third clause of the Fourteenth Amendment the freedmen under the protection which they have received are making rapid progress in learning, and no complaints are heard of lack of industry on their part when they receive fair remuneration for their labor.

ABLE TO PAY OUR DEBTS.

The means provided for paying the interest on the public debt, with all the other expenses of the Government, are more than ample.

DECLINE OF SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The loss of our commerce is the only result of the late rebellion which has not received sufficient attention from you. To this subject I call your earnest attention. I will not now suggest plans by which this object may be effected, but will, if necessary, make it the subject of a special message during the session of Congress.

VIRGINIA.

At the March term, Congress, by joint resolution, authorized the Executive to order elections in the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas; to submit to them the constitutions which each had previously, in convention framed, and submit the constitution, either entire or in separate parts, to be voted upon at the discretion of the Executive. Under this authority elections were called. In Virginia the election took place on the 6th of July, 1869. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect have been installed. The Legislature met and did all required by the resolution and by all the reconstruction acts of Congress, and abstained from all doubtful authority. I recommend that her Senators and Representatives be received, and that the State be fully restored to its place in the family of States.

TEXAS AND MISSISSIPPI.

Elections were called in Mississippi and Texas, to commence on the 30th of November, 1869, and to last two days in Mississippi and four days in Texas. The elections have taken place, but the result is not known.—It is to be hoped the acts of the Legislatures of these States, when they meet, will be such as to receive your approval, and thus close the work of reconstruction.

THE STATE OF THE CURRENCY.

Among the evils growing out of the rebellion and not yet referred to is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of the Government, to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange of fixed unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now, and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interest of the debtor class.

GRADUAL APPROACH TO RESUMPTION.

Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring ruin and bankruptcy to thousand. Fluctuations, however, in the paper value of the measurs of all values—gold—is detrimental to the interests of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales where future payment is to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received. I earnestly recommend to you then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency. The methods to secure these results are as various as the speculations in political economy. To secure the latter I see but one way, and that is: To authorize the treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price, whenever presented, and to withhold from circulation all currency redeemed, until sold again for gold.

OUR BONDED DEBT.

The vast resources of our Nation, both developed and undeveloped, ought to make our credit the best on earth. With a less burden of taxation than the citizen has borne for six years past, the entire bonded debt could be paid in ten years; but it is not desirable that the people should be taxed to pay it in that time. Year by year the ability to pay increases in a rapid ratio, but the amount of interest ought to be reduced annually as can be done without a violation of a contract. The present debt is represented in a great measure as having from five to twenty years to run, from ten to forty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. and five per cent. respectively. It is optional with the Government as to pay their bonds at any period after the expiration of the first mentioned periods, which of them may be taken up as the time is rapidly approaching when all may be.

FUNDING AT A LOWER RATE.

It is believed that all which are now due may be replaced by bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four and one half per cent., and as rapidly as the remainder becomes due that they may be replaced by the same way. To accomplish this it may be necessary to authorize the interest to be paid at either three or four of the money centres of Europe, or by any assistant treasurer at the option of the holder of the bond. I suggest this subject for the consideration of Congress; also, simultaneously with this, the propriety of redeeming our currency, as before suggested, at its market value, at the time the law goes into effect increasing the rate at which currency will be bought and sold, from day to day, and week to week, at the same rate of interest as the Government pays upon its bonds.

NO TINKERING WITH THE TARIFF.

The subject of the tariff and internal taxation will necessarily receive your attention. The revenues of the country are greater than the requirements, and may with safety be reduced. But as the funding of the debt in a four, or four and a half per cent. bond, would reduce the annual current expenses largely, thus after funding, justify a greater reduction of taxation than would be now expedient. I suggest a postponement of this subject until the next meeting of Congress. It may be advisable to modify taxation and the tariff in instances where unjust discriminations are made by the present laws, but a general revision of the laws regulating this subject I recommend a postponement of the present.

I suggest the renewal of the tax on incomes, but at a reduced rate, say of three per cent., and this tax to expire in three years with the funding of the National debt as here suggested.

REDUCTION IN IMPORTS.

I feel safe in saying that the taxes and revenue for imports may be reduced safely from sixty to eighty millions, per annum at once, and still further reduced from year to year, as the resources of the country are developed.

THE TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, to be $370,943,717, and the expenditures, including interest, bounties, &c., to be $321,490,597. The estimates for the ensuing year are more favorable to the Government and will no doubt show a large decrease of the public debt. The receipts in the Treasury, beyond expenditures, have exceeded the amount necessary to place to the credit of the sinking fund as provided by law. To look up the surplus in the Treasury and withhold from circulation would lead to such contraction of currency as to cripple trade and seriously affect the prosperity of the country.

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

Under these circumstances, the Secretary of the Treasury and myself heartily concurred in the propriety of using all the surplus currency in the Treasury in the purchase of Government Bonds, thus reducing the interest bearing debt of the country, and of submitting to Congress the question of the disposition to be made of bonds so purchased. The bonds now held by the Treasurer amount to about $75,000,000, including those belonging to the sinking fund. I recommend that the whole be placed to the credit of the sinking fund.

NEW OFFICES—BANK CIRCULATION.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the creation of the offices of Commissioner of Customs and Revenue, for an increase of salary to certain classes of officials and the substitution of increased national bank circulation to replace the outstanding three per cent. certificates, and most especially to his recommendation for the repeal of laws allowing shares of fines, penalties, forfeitures, &c., to officers of the Government or to informers. The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is one of the most arduous and responsible under the Government. It falls but little, if any, short of a cabinet position, in its importance and responsibilities and I would ask for it, therefore, such legislation as in your judgement will place the office on a footing of dignity commensurate with its importance and with the character and qualifications of the class of men required to fill it properly.

NEUTRALITY.

As the United States is the freest of all nations, so too its people sympathize with all people struggling for liberty and self government, but while so sympathizing, it is due to our honor that we should abstain from enforcing our views upon unwilling nations, and from taking an interested part without invitation in the quarrels between different nations, or between governments and their subjects. Our course should always be in conformity with strict justice and law, international and local. Such has been the policy of the Administration with these questions.

CUBAN BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

For more than a year a valuable province of Spain, and a near neighbor of ours, in whom all our people cannot but feel a deep interest, has been struggling for independence and freedom. The United States entertain the same warm feelings and sympathies for the people of Cuba in their pending struggle that they manifested throughout the previous struggles between Spain and former colonies in behalf of the latter; but the contest has at no time assumed the conditions which amount to a war, in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents, sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency. The principle is maintained, however, that this nation is its own judge when to accord the right of belligerency, either to a people struggling to free themselves from a government they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other.

COLONIAL RELATIONS.

The United States have no disposition to interfere with the existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions on this continent. They believe that in due time Spain and the other European powers will find their interest in terminating those relations and establishing their present dependencies as independent. These dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European power to another. When the present relations of colonies cease, they are to become independent powers, exercising the right of choice and of self control in the determination of their future condition and relations with other powers.

INTERMEDIATION OFFERED.

The United States, in order to put a stop to bloodshed in Cuba, and in the interest of a neighboring people, proposed their good offices to bring the existing contest to a termination. The offer not being accepted by Spain on a basis which we believed could be received by Cuba, was withdrawn. It is hoped that the good offices of the United States may yet prove advantageous for the settlement of this unhappy strife.

FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS.

Meanwhile a number of illegal expeditions against Cuba have been broken up. It has been the endeavor of the Administration to execute the neutrality laws in good faith, no matter how unpleasant the task, made so by the suffering we have endured from lack of good faith towards us by other nations.

SEIZURE OF VESSELS.

The United States schooner Lizzie Major was arrested on the high seas by a Spanish frigate and two passengers taken from it and carried as prisoners to Cuba. Representations of these facts were made to the Spanish Government as soon as official information of them reached Washington. The two passengers were set at liberty and the Spanish Government assured the United States that the Captain of the frigate in making the capture had acted without law; that he had been reprimanded for the irregularity of his conduct, and that the Spanish authorities in Cuba would not sanction any act that could violate the rights or trench with disrespect the sovereignty of this nation.

The question of the seizure of the brig Mary Lowell, at one of the Bahama Island, by the Spanish authorities, is made the subject of correspondence between this Government and those of Spain and Great Britain. The Captain General of Cuba, about May last, issued a proclamation authorizing search to be made of vessels on the high seas. Immediate remonstrance was made against this, whereupon the Captain General issued a new proclamation, limiting the right of search of vessels of the U. S so far as authorized under the treaty of 1795. This proclamation, it is believed, was immediately withdrawn.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

I have always felt that the most intimate relation should be cultivated between the Republic of the United States and all independent nations on this Continent. It may be well worth considering whether new treaties between us and them may not be profitably entered into to secure intimate relations, commercial and otherwise.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

The subject of an inter-oceanic canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the Isthmus of Darien is one in which commerce is greatly interested. Instructions have been given to our Minister to the Republic of the United States Colombia to endeavor to obtain authority for a survey by this Government, in order to determine the practicability of such an undertaking, and a charter for the right of way to build by private enterprise such work, if the survey proves it to be practicable.

APPROPRIATION ASKED.

In order to comply with the agreement of the United States as to a mixed Commission at Lima for the adjustment of claims, it became necessary to send a Commissioner to Lima in August last. No appropriation having been made by Congress for this purpose, it is now asked that one be made covering the past and future expense of the Commission.

PEACE CONGRESS.

The good offices of the United States to bring about a peace between Spain and South American republics with which she is at war, having been accepted by Spain, Peru and Chili, a Congress has been invited to be held in Washington during the present winter.

NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

A grant has been given to Europeans of an exclusive right of transit over the Territory of Nicaragua, to which Costa Rica has given its assent, which it is said conflicts with the vested rights of citizens of the United States. The Department of State has now the subject under consideration.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The Minister of Peru having made representations that there was a state of war between Peru and Spain, and that Spain was constructing in and near New York thirty gunboats that might be used by Spain in such a way as to relieve the naval force at Cuba, so as to operate against Peru, orders were given to prevent their departure. No further steps have been taken by the representatives of the Peruvian Government to prevent the departure of these vessels, and I not feeling authorized to detain the property of a nation with which we are at peace, on a mere Executive order, the matter has been referred to the Courts to decide.

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

The conduct of the war between the allies and Republic of Paraguay has made the intercourse with that country so difficult that it has been deemed advisable to withdraw our representative from there.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Towards the close of the last administration a convention was signed at London for the settlement of all outstanding claims between Great Britain and the United States, but failed to receive the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification. The time and the circumstances attending the negotiations of the treaty were favorable to its acceptance by the people of the United States, but its provisions were wholly inadequate for the settlement of the grave wrongs that had been sustained by this Government, as well as by its citizens. The injuries resulting to the United States by reason of the course adopted by Great Britain during our late civil war, increased rates of insurance, in the diminution of exports and imports and other obstructions in domestic industry and productions, in its effect upon the foreign commerce of the country, in the decrease and transfer to Great Britain of our commercial marine, in the prolongation of the war and increased cost both in treasure and in lives in its suppression, could not be adjusted and satisfied as ordinary commercial claims, which continually arise between commercial nations. And yet the convention treated them as such ordinary claims, from which they differ more widely in the gravity of their character than the magnitude of their amount. Great even as is that difference, not a word was found in the treaty, and not an inference could be drawn from it to remove the sense of unfriendliness of the course of great Britain in our struggle for existence, which had so deeply and universally impressed itself upon the people of this country.

Believing that a convention thus misconceived in its scope and in its provisions would not have produced the hearty cordial settlement of pending questions which alone is consistent with the relations which I desire to have established between the United States and Great Britain, I regarded the action of the Senate in the rejection of the treaty to have been wisely taken in the interest of peace, and as a necessary step in the direction of a perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries.

A sensitive people, conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong, wholly unatoned, than under the restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither the ideas of justice nor the grave sense of the griefs they have sustained. The rejection of the treaty was followed by a state of public feeling on both sides which I thought not favorable to an attempt at renewed negotiations. I accordingly so instructed the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, and found that my views in this respect were shared by Her Majesty's ministers.

I hope that the time may soon arrive when the two can approach the solution of this momentous question with an assurance of the dignity and honor of each, and with the determination not only to remove the causes of complaint in the past, but to lay the foundation of a broad principle of public law which will prevent future differences and tend to firm and continued peace and friendship. This is now the only grave question which the United States has with any foreign nation.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The question of a treaty for reciprocity between the United States and the British Provinces on this continent has not been favorably considered by the Administration. The advantage of such a treaty would be wholly in favor of the British provinces, except possibly a few engaged in the trade between the two sections. No citizen of the United States would be benefitted by reciprocity. Our internal taxation would prove a protection to the British producer almost equal to the protection which our manufacturers now receive from the tariff. Some arrangement, however, for the regulation of commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion of Canada may be desirable.

HUDSON BAY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Commissioners for adjusting the claims of the Hudson Bay & Puget's Sound Agricultural Company upon the United States has terminated its labors. The award of $650,000 has been made and all the rights and titles of the company on the territory of the United States have been extinguished. Deeds for the property of the company have been received. An appropriation by Congress to meet this sum is asked.

NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

The Commissioners for determining the Northwestern land boundary between the United States and the British possessions under the treaty of 1856 have completed their labors and the Commission has been dissolved.

SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION.

In conformity with the recommendation of Congress, a proposition was early made to the British Government to abolish the Mixed Courts, created under the treaty of April 7, 1862, for the suppression of the slave trade. The subject is still under negotiation.

FRENCH TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.

It having come to my knowledge that a corporate company organized under British laws, proposed to land upon the shores of the United States to operate there a submarine cable, under concession from His Majesty the Emperor of the French of an exclusive right for twenty years of telegraphic communication between the shores of France and the United States, with the very objectionable feature of subjecting all messages conveyed thereby to the sovereignty and the control of the French Government, I caused the French and British Legations at Washington to be made acquainted with the probable policy of Congress on the subject, as foreshadowed by the bill which passed the Senate in March last. This drew from the representative of the Company an agreement to accept, as the basis of their operations, the provisions of the bill, or of such other enactments on the subject as might be passed during the approaching session of Congress; also, to use their influence to secure from the French Government a modification of their concession so as to permit the landing upon French soil of any cable belonging to any company incorporated by the authority of the United States, or of any State in the Union, and on their part not to oppose the establishment of any such cable. In consideration of this agreement, I directed the withdrawal of all opposition by the United States authorities to the landing of the cable, and to the working of it, until the meeting of Congress.

I regret to say that there has been no modification made in the Company's concession, nor, so far as I can learn, have they attempted to secure one. Their concession excludes the capital and the citizens of the United States from competition upon the shores of France. I recommend legislation to protect the rights of citizens of the United States, as well as the dignity and sovereignty of the nation, against such an assumption, I shall also endeavor to secure by negotiation an abandonment of the principle of monopolies in ocean telegraph cables. Copies of this correspondence are herewith furnished.

NATURALIZATION—PROTECTION OF AMERICANS ABROAD.

The unsettled political condition of other countries less fortunate than our own, sometimes induces their citizens to come to the United States for the sole purpose of becoming naturlized. Having acquired it, they return to their native country and reside there without disclosing their change of allegiance; they accept official positions of trust or honor which can only be held by citizens of their native land; they journey under passports describing them as such citizens; and it is only when civil discord, after years of quiet, threatens them, or threatens their property, or when persons or their property, or when their native States draft them into military service, that the fact of their change of allegiance is made known. They reside permanently from the United States, they contribute nothing to its revenues, they avoid the duties of its citizenship, and then only make themselves known by a claim of protection. I have directed diplomatic and consular officers of the United States to scrutinize carefully all such claims of protection. The citizen of the United States, whether native or adopted, who discharges his duty to his country is entitled to its complete protection. While I have a voice in the direction of affairs I shall not consent to impair the sacred right by conferring it upon fictitious or fraudulent claimants.

PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

On the accession of the present administration, it was found that the Minister for North Germany had made propositions for the negotiation of a convention for the protection of emigrant passengers, to which no response had been given. It was concluded that to be effectual, all the maritime powers engaged in the trade should join in such a measure. Invitations have been extended to the Cabinets of London, Paris, Florence, Berlin, Brussels, The Hague, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, to empower their representatives at Washington to simultaneously enter into negotiation and to conclude with the United States conventions identical in form, making uniform negotiations as to the construction of the parts of vessels to be devoted to the use of emigrant passengers, as to the quality of food, as to the medical treatment of the sick, and as to the rules to be observed during the voyage, in order to

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Dec. 15, 1869.

THE custom receipts for the week ending Dec. 4th., were $2,320,458.

Letters have been received at Washington city, from prominent gentlemen in Canada expressing satisfaction with the views of President Grant in his message relative to that country.

The Committee on Ways and Means Thursday morning last, had the iron section of the tariff bill under consideration. The duties remain about the same, with a new classification.

A Committee from the Legislature of Virginia waited on the Reconstruction Committee on Thursday morning last, and presented views, briefly reciting what had been done in the State towards carrying out the reconstruction acts, and asserting that what had been done by the people of Virginia was in good faith, and that the constitution as far as adopted shall be carried out to the very letter and spirit of its intent.

A long argument was laid before the Ways and Means Committee on Saturday, by the Pennsylvania coal interest protesting against the reduction of any duty on coal, in which facts and figures were made to appear that Nova Scotia bituminous coal was nearly five dollars dearer in Boston than in Maryland and Pennsylvania coal, and arguing that if the former were admitted duty free it could not be delivered as cheap as the latter.

THE Presidents message will be found in this Paper. It is an able document, comprising more matter in the same space, than perhaps any previous message, not excepting even those of General Washington. It will be read with great interest, and its recommendations and views meet the cordial approbation of the great mass of the American people. Extended comment upon so able a document would be supererrogatory, therefore we forbear.

A CIRCULAR has been issued from the Indian Office forbiding the visits of Indian delegations to Washington for the purpose of transacting the business of their respective tribes before the Department. It is the opinion of the Commissioners that their business can be much better accomplished by their agent, and the money which would be expended in bringing them here would be used to much better advantage in buying them provisions, agricultural implements, and annuity goods.

THE Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed upon a bill to meet the case of the State of Georgia. It declares all acts of the Legislature since the expulsion of the colored members null and void, and requires them to be reinstated before the State shall be entitled to any representation in Congress. The committee take the ground that the restoration of that State is not complete, and, consequently Congress has the right to take any action that may be required to secure an equitable reconstruction.

Supervisor Datcher, of New York, writes to Commissioner Delano that the practice prevails to a considerable extent in his district, by revenue officers, of charging for their services in making out papers that the law requires the tax payers to furnish, and asks if officers have such rights. Mr. Delano replies, that the practice cannot be sanctioned, and must not be permitted, and that all money received for such purposes must be refunded, and those who refuse to refund at once will be dismissed from the service.

IT is said Special Commissioner Wells' forthcoming report will show that the importations for July, Aug., Sept., Oct and Nov. of this year are some twelve millions more than last year, and that the exports for the same months this year are thirty one millions of dollars more in round numbers, than last year. The export of bullion and specie for the same period are four millions of dollars less than last year. These statistics show of course, a much healthier condition of our foreign trade for the last months of the present year than for 1868.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SLATE.

The fall meeting of the U. S. Courts at Pittsburgh, and the ease with which *particular* individuals can be got there as jurors, furnishes *Mr. Quay* and his *co-conspirators* against the interests of the Republican party, an admirable opportunity for initiating profitable jobs, "making slates," and fixing up things generally to suit their own peculiar views. A sort of District convocation was held last week in the city. There were representatives we are credibly informed, from Beaver, Washington, Lawrence and Greene. Mr. Quay and the Senator elect, we are also informed, were among those representing this county. A "slate" was made up; and, like the Mackey slate, "will have to go through!" We suppose, therefore, that all our Republican friends need do is, to find out the will of this "Grand Sanhedrim," *ratify* the same at the proper time, and dispense with the usual method of expressing their own preferences.

THE Committee on Reconstruction held a meeting on Saturday morning on the subject of the admission of Virginia. Representatives Paine, Brock and Ward were appointed a sub committee to superintend the printing of the statement of ex-Gov. Wells, in which he stated he expressed himself in favor of immediate admission and the abolition of all test oaths and disfranchisement; also the printing of the speech of Gov. walker, recently made before the committee, showing the loyalty and good faiths of the people to carry out their professions.

The committe were to meet again yesterday. There seems no doubt that the past few weeks the bill will be passed for the admission of Virginia, and soon thereafter the United States Senators and Representatives will be sworn in, with the exception of Messrs. Booker and McKenzie, whose seats are contested. It is probable the admission of Virginia will be coupled with the condition precedent that the State Constitution shall not be amended by the present Legislature.

PIERCED AT LAST!

The readers of the *Radical* have no doubt been greatly edified six weeks past, in witnessing the apparent unconcern with which Mr. Quay treated the grave charges preferred against him by Republican papers in all parts of the State. How cordially he invited their attacks. How merrily he shouted "on with the dance;" and how boldly he challenged his adversaries to "hoist the curtain, produce the monkeys, and on with the show!" But, *presto!* What a change "has come o'er the spirit of his dream!" In his last *Radical* he whines very pitifully. His usual game of bluff is omitted. His promised "illumination" are not visible. He seems to have lost all relish for the "dance"—and a mere glimpse of a "monkey" or two, has disgusted him with the entire "show" business. And now he astonishes the public by the announcement that he has sued the ARGUS, and intends to bring up in a Court of Law! What's the matter? Has anybody got hurt? Has the thick armor, in which Mr. Quay believed himself securely encased, been pierced at last?

We hinted at an attempt last week to intimidate and prevent us from making further disclosures. That failed—and now, as a last resort, the law has been invoked. We presume the expectation now is, that with all Mr. Quay's suddenly acquired wealth at command, we will either be wholly silenced, or that we will in the end be completely overwhelmed with oppressive and vexatious lawsuits. We have but to say, that this last attempt to silence us will prove just as futile as all previous attempts. Whatever we may deem necessary to protect the people of the Commonwealth against the greedy sharks who are defrauding them of their rights and their revenues—whatever we may deem necessary to rescue the Republican party from their rapacious clutches; and whatever may be found necessary to strip the covering from Mr. Quay and his co-workers, and show up the political infamy of which they have been guilty, we promise will be fearlessly and unhesitatingly given to the public, even though an hundred lawsuits stared us in the face, and every farthing we possess be swept from us.

Therefore, let there be no screening behind quibbles and technicalities but let the door of investigation be thrown wide open, and we promise there will be an array of facts and circumstances that will make Mr. Quay and his satellites stand aghast, and open the eyes of the people of Beaver county, and make them stare with perfect bewilderment. Then, by all means, away "with the dance" and on with the law suits, and a full investigation, and God be with Truth and Right!

STATE FINANCES.

Wm. H. Frazier, Esq., of Frankfort, Springs, this county, in reply to a letter addressed to Mr. Nicholson, on Matters relating to our State finances, received the following reply a few days since:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENN'A.,
Harrisburg, December 6, 1869.

WM. H. FRAZIER—*Dear Sir:* I send you the true condition of the State Treasury November 30th, 1869:

Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1868	$ 400,482.48
Liabilities assumed, the payment of which is to be met in the future, viz: Interest, over due, $ 8,333 72	
Loans, over due, 972,908.77	
Loans due July 1st, 1870—included in with notice interest will not be paid after 1st July 1870	1,433,815.63
Balance, as above	1,400,891.48
Amount assured beyond the present means of the Treasury	$345,891.63

In addition to all above written, we must pay some $950,000 interest on the 1st of February next in addition to all the sums appropriated by the last Legislature. I hope it can be done. We are trying our best to collect dues of the State as fast as they mature, and all the old items. We obtained a judgment in favor of the State lately for $307,000, taxes due for 1868, and prior years, which former officers had neglected. You can use this as you see proper. THOS. NICHOLSON.

Mr. FRAZIER sends us the above statement with a request that "it be published in order that the people may see what our public officers are doing with the people's money;" and adds, "I have seen a great deal in some of the papers, of late, in regard to a large unexpended balance in the Treasury, which I do not understand and for which I should like to have the figures," &c.

It is gratifying that the request is made, as it affords an opportunity to explain some things connected with the working of the public funds for individual aggrandizement, to the detriment of the public weal, which have been inadvertently overlooked heretofore; and, because there may be many readers of the ARGUS who, like Mr. Frazier, do not understand why the unexpended balances in the Treasury Ring drawn from the start. Such is the will of the people, and we do not believe that all of the "unexpended balance" will suffice to defeat it.—*Pitt. Commercial.*

Folding and Folding "Played Out."

It is probably not generally known that as the law now stands, the office of Paster and Folder is virtually abolished, there being no public documents of any kind, authorized to be printed, furnished, pasted, folded, or sent by mail at the public expense. The 24th section of the general appropriation bill, last session, is as follows:

"SEC. 24. From and after the close of the present session of the Legislature, no member or officer of either branch of the Legislature shall have the privilege of sending through the U. S. Mail any letters or documents at the expense of the Commonwealth. PROVIDED, The Legislative Record, containing proceedings of the Legislature, to the close of this session, shall be sent as heretofore; and that all laws or parts of laws requiring or authorizing the printing of the reports of State Officers, for the use of the Legislature, be and the same are hereby repealed."

It will be seen that there is no law or authority to publish any public documents, and therefore there can be no work for Pasters and Folders, and we take for granted that none will be appointed unless there should be a new contract entered into for the publication of the *Legislative Record* and other documents. In a word the office of Paster and Folder does not now exist. It expired with the contract for the publication of the *Record*. Candidates would do well to take notice.—*Father Abraham.*

A Richmond dispatch of Thursday says: The President's recommendation to Congress for the early admission of Virginia and the prospect of it being speedily carried out, causes a general feeling of rejoicing, the exceptions being a few factions of radicals whom the Republican party left to run the last Convention by themselves, and a few sore headed old Democrats, who exhibit cheap pluck by swearing that they would rather be under Canby than Walker. The great mass of the Republicans and Conservatives are rejoiced at the prospect of an early admission. The talk about the Legislature undertaking to upset the provisions of the new Constitution, or render them inoperative, is unfounded. The only parties interested in keeping the State out are non residents who have been appointed to civil offices by the military. All northern people who have come here as farmers or business men are rejoiced over the approaching admission, no matter which side they are on in politics, and all the office holders are opposed to it.

In addition to the suit instituted against us last week by brother Quay, we understand he has also instituted an action against the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. We learn that the following article is the one which induced the prosecution against the *Commercial*.

The following mysterious paragraph appears in a letter written from Pittsburgh to THE BEAVER ARGUS:

"A diversity of opinion exists here as to what the new, large building in your town should be called. Some insist that it should be known as the 'Mackey Building,' others claim that it should be called the 'State Treasury Building,' while others again seem to think the 'Cameron Block' would be more appropriate. I would take pleasure in fully urging that the latter be the name by which that 'monument of greatness' be known by the generations which are to come. By the way, do you know that one of your Beaver papers—the *Radical*—pretends to be in the confidence of Cameron, and even hints that the latter has invested several one hundred miles from home. I for one don't respect that the *tax payers of the State* are entitled to a share of the profits of the concern, when they come to be divided, on the grounds that they are the parties the capital should not be chopped out of the dividends."

Touching that 'large building,' the name will make but little difference. Perhaps no one name could be selected to signify the whole truth. For instance: If a man succeeds in drawing out of one candidate for United States Senator the sum of $13,000, and betrays him to his opponent for $20,000, and if he put the money into a 'large building,' a special coinage would be necessary to give it a suitable name. If several similar transactions, to say nothing of the 'unexpended balance,' should enter into the history of the structure, the difficulty as to a title would be increased. Our Beaver friends, we doubt not, will be found 'equal to the occasion.' As to the distillery, the mystery of the correspondent is great. The reference, to those who understand a certain state of facts, might, however, be illumined by the suggestion, that men who will deliberately propose to a revenue officer that, for a large consideration, he should be conveniently blind for a certain length of time, to enable them to steal $60,000 and upward, would not hesitate to rob the Government if they had a chance. Perhaps they have gone into the whisky business to do it. Who knows?—*Pitts. Commercial.*

The State Treasurship, &c.

A Harrisburg correspondent of the Washington *Reporter* gives the racy accounts of the doings of the "ring" managers: The Treasurership contest presents the finest instance of "shuffle and cut" that your correspondent has ever witnessed. Quay who seems to have "got off with the old love" in an amazingly easy and expeditious manner, is bunching the cards in a highly scientific way, and contending with an admirable air of *sang froid* that it is his deal. Of course Cameron keeps the bank and stands behind him. A couple of months ago it was thought that the game was set and the Treasury would again pass into the keeping of my active, and decidedly handsome young friend, Bob Mackey of Pittsburgh. Irwin was rusticating quietly at his home in the virtuous county of Beaver, and "Rab and his friends" were sailing over a smooth sea with a fair wind —not a sign of danger anywhere. All at once the form of Irwin, whom the jolly trio in the Treasury boat thought safely sepulchred, loomed up like a storm cloud in the western horizon. He appeared without warning or announcement, for the Beaver *Radical*, about the very period of his advent, declared that it had no intimation he would be a candidate. To drop allegory, Irwin's candidacy, bold, decided and energetic, has considerably startled Mackey's forces.—The General is determined not to let any sheep pasture grow under his feet. He has been here, in Philadelphia, and several other places, and completely contradicts the assertion that large bodies move slowly. In Philadelphia, if he has not actually succeeded in "drawing away a third part" of the city delegation after him, he has at least made a decided break in their ranks which were reported closed against all assault. The Lancaster delegation is said to be nearly solid for him; in Pittsburgh many leading business men are warmly his friends, and it is alleged that a portion of the Allegheny delegation will support him and many of the newspapers are espousing his cause with considerable enthusiasm. It is useless for Mackey's friends to deny that all this occasions them decided uneasiness. A very superficial observer of human nature can detect signs of trepidation in their manner, not withstanding their attempts to laugh and jeer it off. The fight is waxing warmer than was anticipated. Irwin is proving a more formidable candidate than they supposed, and complications and combinations are growing up around the affair which it is evident they had not counted upon.

My own impression is that Johnson will prove the stumbling block in the way of carrying out the programme which was prepared. He will have strength in the west, and in and of himself will give Mackey trouble, and justly, strong in a dangerous degree. Add to this the fact that Cameron will not dare go back on him, and it makes the game excessively interesting, and will require the shrewdest kind of playing. I never was good in mathematics, and don't propose to do any figuring; neither am I gifted with prophecy, and shall indulge in no arbitrary predictions which might confuse your readers. I will say this, however, that I would just as soon take Irwin's chances as Mackey's. If I were a betting man, or had anything to bet, I would as readily stake upon the former as the latter. My genial friend, Robert, doubtless thinks he has the most devoted friends in the world. Once let it become necessary to use somebody else to obtain their objects and his eyes will be opened in the most astonishing manner. He will discover that those fast friends of his will sacrifice him without the least compunctions of conscience. They are devoted so long as he is the winning horse, and will back him to any extent; but let another appear with better speed, or let some complication arise on the course that makes it necessary to change their tactics, and Mackey will be "nobbled" by his dear friends as sure as his name is "Robin good-fellow." The stockholders of this political race could care nothing for men merely; results are what they are after. They have objects to gain, and any particular man whom they may choose to support is looked upon merely as a means of gaining their ends. Once unequal to this he will be thrown aside like a dirty paper collar. Mark my words, you wise men of the *Reporter*, it may be wrong, as I have often been before; but if I discern anything, I see in the political horizon a cloud no bigger perhaps than the hand of mine ancient friend, Moore, the respectable senior of the *Reporter* sanctum, and which will have gradually shaken in days gone by, that may grow and swell to such proportions as shall utterly blot my genial friend Mackey from ever a glimpse of the State Treasury. I do not say that Irwin will be elected. If it would make any difference in the condition of my personal exchequer I would breathe a fond prayer that it might be, but I don't suppose, were he Treasurer a dozen times, he could make any deposits in my bank. Consequently as this is an emphatically practical and valued received age, one can't afford to waste his breath in unrewarded petitions. It matters little to the undersigned, who takes charge of the funds, since it is morally certain that none will fall to his lot. Mackey would answer my purpose quite as well as Irwin, and would be just as likely to cash my check. But I like to see these little high-low-jacks in politics. One can see heaps of sharp dodges and state doings, and get a wonderful insight into human nature as the game goes on. I wouldn't give the balance of my December salary for all the bluffing and blowing of the little desperado, Quay, the ingenious blasphmy of Kemble, or the imperturbable darevilness of Don Cameron if I were a candidate, unless I were well assured it was largely to their interest to go for me. My delightful friend, Robert M. Mackey whom the Lord knows I wish no bad luck, will find this out a good deal sooner than he learned the mysteries of the banking business. Robert's path is not exactly strewn with roses, though he may think so. The difficulties he has encountered in getting, or rather keeping, officers to effect their speedy removal he will find probability wake to find himself cashier of a very respectable Pittsburgh bank, and nothing more." DUNLAP.

EDITOR ARGUS: We have read very carefully, Senator Rutan's communication, in the last issue of the ARGUS, and have failed to perceive that he has any just grounds of complaint. We did not allege that he or his colleague would *vote against* Gen. Irwin; we have understood them to be voluntarily committed to vote for the General, and do not doubt their honorable intentions. The purport of our article was that, in view of the arrogant banterings of the *Radical* that Mackey was down on the slate and must and would go through, taken in connection with the suspicious movements of certain parties, that there was danger that the people of our county would again be betrayed, as they were in the Curtin Senatorial contest, and the non-re-election to Gen. Irwin one year ago—Beaver county politicians being active operators in each instance. We have no private ends to accomplish, nor selfish animosities to gratify; nor do we entertain to the Senator or his colleague any hostile feeling; but we do entertain an overwhelming conviction that the salvation of the Republican party hinges upon a thorough reform in political affairs. The honest members of this great party will no longer tamely submit to the open and barefaced corruption and profligate management now in vogue.—There must be a speedy return to honest legislation, to fair and honorable nominations and to unbought elections, or the days of our glorious party are numbered. It is in the interest of the party, therefore, that we write; of fair and square dealing, and against purchased nominations, corrupt legislation and ring management.

All over the State and in every township and borough of our county the just suspicions of once people are aroused; they are on the lookout; and what would ordinarily satisfy them, will now only serve to prompt them to watch the more closely and cause them to demand more exact circumspection on the part of their public servants—especially is there a widespread conviction among the people of this county, that a corrupt "ring," —with headquarters in the county,—allied in its membership with political malfeasence, seeking to manipulate certain nominations and secure special legislation for selfish purposes; and as a consequence, every movement of those trusted with high position will be closely watched, and unsparingly scrutinized. Senator Rutan informs us that the recent "trip" to the East, of himself and colleague, and the peculiar coincidence of fellow travelers going the *same* way, and at the *same* time, *it happened so!!* We cheerfully accept the explanations, and wish to do the Senator no harm; but when he complains of unfavorable criticism, and of an indisposition to place a liberal interpretation upon these singular coincidences, he must not forget that the indisposition of his friends, the belief that the Washington County Conferees *could be bought* and the *sport* the offering of large sums for a nomination at the Conferee Convention, has very justly opened the door of watchful criticism and now, when political gamblers are again in the market fixing slates, and he, the Senator, and his colleague "happen" to be wending their way to the city, whose tin factory is located, and that too at the precise time when it is understood work was on hand and orders were coming in, it is not best for him to take on too many airs if his fellow citizens hint the bare possibility of combinations antagonistic to their interests.

If the Hon. Senator will injure all political co-partnership with plotting and designing men, stand on the platform of his own individual manhood, vote and act squarely, and above board, without consulting "ring masters," the people of Beaver county will accord him a generous support. He has the ability and opportunity to make a record and name alike honorable to himself and county. Will he improve it? The *Radical* would parry the fatal force of "Lookout's" revelations by a free use of his Ku Klux vocabulary, but beneath this assumed levity it is quite apparent, that somebody has been touched in a tender place. Somebody's ox has been gored, all of this bellowing is not for fun. We are now on the high road to rich and important revelations and we propose to devote some time to the analysis of the "antecedents" which culminated in the election of John P. Glass over M. S. Quay as Speaker of the House, and as a consequence the defeat of Curtin as United States Senator.

We are creditably informed that there was a gathering of political notables in the city of Pittsburgh during the early part of this week, including Senators, Representatives, and Head centres from various parts of the State. Did our Senator "happen" up there about that time?

We understand that Michael Weyand is charged, by certain parties, with the authorship of "Lookout," and this is made the pler of justification for the ungentlemanly attacks upon him in a late number of the *Radical*. Mr Weyand is not the author, nor did he, to the best of our knowledge ever see said communication until it appeared in print.

The personal identity of "Lookout' can be ascertained when the proper time comes, in the meantime, while he fights with the "wild beasts of Ephesus" he prefers to remain incog.—Simply LOOKOUT.

Beaver Heights Dec, 11th 1869.

We have been permitted to copy a private letter from California, which although in type, we are compelled by press of matter to postpone until next week.

Ecumenical Council.

The telegraph yesterday morning informed us of the meeting of this great Council of the Catholic Church at Rome on Wednesday, amid great pomp and ceremony, and in the presence of vast multitudes.

The term *Ecumenical* is derived from a Greek word signifying the habitable earth, and is applied to this body because the entire Catholic world is represented in the persons of the prelates of every grade in that Church of all nations.

There have been many councils in the Church of Rome, the last of which was that of Trent in 1545, three hundred and thirty years ago, amidst the religious commotions caused by the Great Reformation. But the world has changed greatly since then; and, although public attention is strongly attracted to the present assemblage, it is a sentiment of curiosity rather than of reverence or dread. The time has gone by when any mighty hierarchy can seriously affect either the politics of the nations or the opinions of mankind.

It is generally believed that there will be great diversity of sentiment among the assembled prelates upon some of the questions that will come up for settlement, prominent among which is the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope. The two opposing parties are known by the general terms of Gallican, or French party, who have the Germans generally with them, and the Ultramontane party, so called because found beyond the mountains—Italy, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, &c—with whom the South American parelates will, doubtless, affiliate. How those from the United States may arrange themselves is not yet clear, but the opinion is that they will generally take sides with the Ultramontane party. The Gallican party are to some degree liberals, and correspond in the Church with what are known as liberals, or the party of progress, in the politics of the world; while the Ultramontanes represent that type of opinion known in politics as Conservative. They oppose all progress, and are for holding on to the medieval ideas and usages. Of course there are some who desire to take a middle course; who are for taking things as they find them, while endeavoring to conserve all they can of the ancient powers, and usages of the church. It would be useless to speculate now as to how these great questions will be determined; but the opinion obtains in the best informed quarters that the Council will be a stormy one.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

—The Republican Committee of Boston have endorsed the citizens nomination of Mayor Shurtleff for reelection, of which there is little doubt.

—An erroneous paragraph to the effect that Commissioner Delano in his report will recommend the abolition of the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue, has obtained currency. Mr. Delano will make no such recommendation.

—The body of a saloon keeper named Morgan Kean, residing at Mitchell, Indiana, was found lying across the track of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad terribly mutilated, the train having passed over him. It is believed he fell across the track while intoxicated.

Dry Goods.

Christmas Presents.

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

No. 42, Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Have just opened especially for the coming Holidays an unusually large and elegant stock of

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Jas Nardin's, Charles Jacob's and Fred Shaw's Watches,

American Watches,

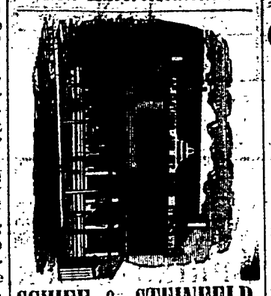
made by Appleton, Tracy & Co., Tremont Watch Co., E. Howard & Co., Elgin Watch Co.,

FINE AMERICAN CLOCKS,

Made by SETH THOMAS,

Of which a large assortment is constantly kept on hand in our basement and sold wholesale and retail. dec 8

New Advertisements.



SCHIFF & STEINFELD,

NEW BRIGHTON.

PRICE LIST OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Siberian Squirrel Cape and Muff	$10.00
Heavy Blankets per pair	3.00
Heavy Coverlets	4.00
20 Spring Hoop Skirt	50
Good Beaver Ladies Sacks	6.00
Nice Styles in Shawls	1.00
Ladies Merino Hose	15
Good unbleached Muslin	9
Good Bleached	10
Checkered Flannels	20
Ticking	10
Canton Flannel	16

All kinds of Dry Goods and Notions at corresponding prices.

Every one adults who ever dealt with Schiff & Steinfeld that they can not be undersold is ready made Clothing, of which they keep the largest and best selected stock in Beaver county.

Merchant Tailoring is carried on in this house in a way that whoever patronizes this firm must be pleased in regard to prices and fit. They have the lowest price in plain figures marked on every piece of cloth or cassimere. They make up an overcoat, pants or vest, and they do not deviate rum that under no circumstance.

They have the lowest price in plain figures on every piece of goods, at which rate they will make up a garment, and they do not deviate from this price under any circumstances.

Their Cutter, Mr. Sowyne, is regarded in New Brighton as the leading man in fashionable cutting, and there exists no doubt that he deserves this name, when you look at the elegantly fitting suits which are daily turned out by

SCHIFF & STEINFELD.

dec6tf.

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO'S.

Fall and Winter Millinery Goods,

Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Hats, Bonnets Velvets, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Hosiery & Gloves,

WOOLEN GOODS,

Yarns, Worsted, Flannels, Corsets and Balmoral Skirts,

UNDERWEAR,

FURNISHING GOODS,

Hair Coils, Rolls and Switches,

AND NOTIONS,

Stock always complete and prices low.

77 & 79 MARKET ST.,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

oct6tc.

FLOUR.

Bucher & Ryder's Best,

made at Massilon, Ohio, is now taking the lead.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER,

have it constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, at

Lower Figures

than any other Flour of the same

QUALITY

sold in the county.

oct6tf.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

AND SOLD AT

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange. [sep2tf.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Brick Dwelling House and Store Room in the Borough of Beaver—Valuable Out Lots in the Town of Beaver.

By virtue of an authority contained in the last will and testament of John Shively, late of the Borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, deceased, the undersigned executor of said will will expose to public sale at the Court House in said borough, on

Thursday December 30th, 1869,

at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described Real Estate, late of said deceased, viz: The east half of lot No. 103 in the borough of Beaver, fronting 60 feet on Third Street and extending back 330 feet to Turnpike Alley, on which is erected a large two story brick dwelling house with 14 rooms, including a large store room, fitted up in modern style. There are on the premises a frame stable and other outbuildings and a number of fruit trees.

Also, Out Lots numbered 48, 49 and 50 in the general plan of the out lots adjoining the town of Beaver, situate on the Two Mile Run, in Brighton township, bounded by Mill Lane, and lands of D. Beisinger, J. C. Wilson, B. M. Donehoo and others, containing 24 acres and 38 perches, a portion of which is first rate meadow and grazing land, and the residue suitable for a vineyard.

Also, out lot No. 8, known as the "Eastern Water Lot," north of the town of Beaver, containing about three acres.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in hand; one half the residue on the 1st day of April, 1870, and the balance on the 1st day of October, 1870, with interest from the 1st day of April. SAM B. WILSON,

dec15th. Executor.

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,

march1tf. BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

CASH OR TRADE

At market prices for

Oats, Corn & Rye.

2000 BUSHELS OF OATS,

1000 BUSHELS OF RYE.

1000 BUSHELS OF CORN

BY

JAMES DUNCAN,

Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.

Who has just received one of the largest and most complete stocks ever brought to Beaver county, consisting of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY-GOODS

Hats, Caps & Furs,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Carpets and Oil Cloths,

Hardware,

QUEENSWARE,

GROCERIES, &C.

Barred Flannels 25 cts and upward,

Good Jeans, 20 cts. and upward,

Tartan Plaid Alpacas 25 cts and upward,

Plain Alpacas, 30 cts. and upward,

PRINTS 6¼ AND 12½ CENTS.

Muslins 10 cts. and upward,

Domestic Ginghams 12½ cts. and upward.

nov 17:3m.

TOBACCO.

Its deleterious effects on the health are annulled and strength to the suffering organs restored by using

LANGE'S PLUGS

They being a pleasant and powerful tonic in the shape of navy tobacco. Patented March 9th, 1869. If your druggist has not got it send 75 cents to us and we will send 5 plugs to any address, postpaid.

J. C. LANGE & SON,

Cor. Penn & Thirteenth streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov10:3m.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

$30.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do and costs less than half as much, and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & MORTON,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

nov24:1y.

The Only Reliable Cure for Dyspepsia in the Known World.

Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and *Pine Tree Tar Cordial* are a positive and infallible cure for dyspepsia in its most aggravating form, and no matter of how long standing it is. They penetrate the secret abode of this terrible disease and exterminate it, root and branch forever.

They alleviate more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.

They are noted for curing the most desperate and hopeless cases, when every known means fails to afford relief.

No form of dyspepsia or indigestion can resist their penetrating power.

DR. WISHART'S

Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medica properties are retained. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs. It dissolves the mucous or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation. It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a cure, or it to the most

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough; Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients in the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting Physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public *free of charge.*

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Letters from any part of the country, asking advice, will be promptly and gratuitously responded to. Where convenient, remittances should take the shape of *Drafts*, or *Post-Office Orders.*

Price of Wishart's American Dyspepsia Pills, $1 a box. Sent by Mail on receipt of price.

Price of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $1.50 a bottle, or $11 per dozen. Sent by express.

All communications should be addressed

L. G. C. WISHART, M. D.,

No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia.

oct27:3m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, I will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry on the premises, on the 27TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. all that certain lot of ground situated in the Borough of New Brighton, in said county, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by lot of Samuel Musser, east by Broadway twenty-one feet, south by lot of Jacob Price, and on the west by Canal street twenty-one feet, being the south half of Lot No. 228 as marked in the general plan of said borough, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house with basement kitchen, also a two story frame Store Room, with a room in the basement; being the property of the late John McLaughlin, dec'd.

Conditions of sale—one-third of purchase money to be paid in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual installments, with interest from the date of said confirmation.

HAMILTON DANNON,

Adm'r. of John McLaughlin, dec'd.

dec15tl.

Drug Goods.

New Arrival of Goods

AT

Speyerer & Sons,

Corner of Water and Lemon Streets,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A

Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

REASONABLE PRICES,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND HARDWARE,

PRINTS, TURKS, COBURGS, MERINOS, WOOL DELAINS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, SILKS, FLANNELS, MERINOS, MEN'S UNDERWEAR,

HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES,*

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN,

IRON & NAILS,

Paints, Oils and Putty,

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, BACON,

&c., &c., &c.

We still have control of the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,

AND

NEWCREEK FLOUR.

We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at

Pittsburgh Prices

saving freight on same.

We can sell IRON, NAILS, SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SOAPS, SPICES & at wholesale prices to dealers.

☞Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

P. S. Also agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER

and Pittsburgh National Plow Co.

PLOWS.

Pure Catawba and Concord wine for our own vintage for medical and Sacramental purposes are highly recommended by those who have used them.

nov3tf.

DRUGS!

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TRUSSES!

W. BUECHLING

German Apothecary and Druggist

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMES AND SOAPS,

PAINTS, OILS,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS for

Medical Purposes.

Cigars and Tobacco, Grade and Rose Oils.

ALSO

Sole agent for Dr. Betzel's Patent Trusses

All kinds of Trusses will be kept on short notice. Physicians prescriptions will be filled at all hours of day and night.

☞ *A share of patronage solicited.*

jy21:1y.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED.—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER announced the excessive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent, by which they can put in Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a full enameled pallet; and so light and elastic as perfectly adapt itself to the mouth, obviating that clumsy and bulky condition, so usual in the planed or heretofore; and breathing that they had to break one hundred per cent. failed in two weeks. It would be willing to wear the plate any longer than they could conveniently set them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most satisfactory manner. In fitting teeth with gold, etc., we refer to the many in this county, and can refer to those in other subjects whose fillings have stood before them and forty years. Among the number Dr. Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing gas prepared on the latest plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a matter of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa.

nov3tf. T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

Seasonable Goods For Farmers.

Prindle's Agricultural Steamer, Cauldron, Burrell, Star and Virginia Sheller, Sinclair, Telegraph, Monroe, Eureka, Climax, Gales copper strip, Hale Cummin's and Self Sharpening Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters. Hay Presses small Threshers, Powers, &c., &c. Send for price list.

W. W. KNOX.

137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beware of imitations of the Sinclair of Baltimore Cutters. Be sure you see the name, R. Sinclair & Co., cast in the machine. [nov 1 1m

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:—In the Orphans' Court in and for said county, before Hon. Robert Margaret E. Ankeny, Guardian of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

(SEAL)

To Henry Ankeny, petitioner, residing in Beaver county, Pa.: Alex. T. Ankeny, residing in the State of Oregon; Franklin Armstrong and Sarah Armstrong, residing in the State of Oregon; Mary English, residing in the State of Oregon, and said; Samuel English and Nathaniel English residing in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and all others interested, greeting:

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Dec. 15, 1869

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year.
1 square—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$3 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 25	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,.....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column.....	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
1 column.....	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.
☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 11th of Dec., 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Dec. 5	34 deg.	40 deg.	35 deg.
" 6	29 deg.	32 deg.	25 deg.
" 7	16 deg.	31 deg.	30 deg.
" 8	33 deg.	39 deg.	29 deg.
" 9	18 deg.	38 deg.	32 deg.
" 10	31 deg.	42 deg.	40 deg.
" 11	40 deg.	52 deg.	45 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

Robert M. Agnew, Princeton, N. J.,	$2 00
Samuel Blair, Homewood,	2 00
E. Engle, Industry,	3 00
Dr. Boardman, Beaver,	2 00
Charles D. Hurlbutt, Beaver,	2 00
John Crump, Beaver,	2 00
Hon. D. Agnew, Beaver,	2 00
Mrs. A. M. Brown, Fowler, W. Y.,	1 00
Mosis Scott, Monongahala, city,	2 00
Wm. Laughlin, Hookstown,	1 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Public Sale—Sam. B. Wilson.
Stray Steer—Samuel Blair.
Special Notices—Hugo Andriessen.
Special Notices—Jas. A. Fortune.
Special Notices—A Hanauer.
Special Notices—A. C. Hurst.
Special Notices—Mrs. Beneom.

Man Killed.—An old man, whose name we did not learn, was killed on the railroad between Rothester and Freedom on last Monday.

Extra Inducements! Cheaper than ever!! this week!!! at Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion, opposite the U. P. Seminary, Beaver, Pa., a good stock of hats and bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed. Give him a call.

Go to Mrs. Beacom's if you wish to get Christmas presents for your friends.

The greatest variety of toys and fancy goods, suitable for Christmas' and New Years presents, ever brought to this county, can now be obtained at B. Mulheim's, in Bridgewater. 3

Fancy ties, pure lace collars, and scarfs at Mrs. Beacom's.

☞ Blank Summon's for sale at the Argus office.

Five Thousand bushels of good, dry Buckwheat wanted at Edgar's mill, Fallston, for which a good, fair price will be paid. nov24;1mo.

Good Prints for 6½ cents at Fortune's, in the Diamond, Rochester.

Experiments in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry will be given by Prof. Taylor before his classes next term commencing Jan. 3, 1870, at the Beaver Seminary and Institute. Send to Prof. Taylor for a catalogue.

Embroidered, laces, initial and mottokerchiefs, at Mrs. Beacom's. 5

Holiday Gifts in great variety, at B. Mulheim's, Bridgewater, Pa. 3t.

A choice selection of Toys for the Holidays, at Mrs. Beacom's. 5

Holiday gifts in great variety, at B. Mulheim's, Bridgewater, Pa. 3t.

A fine lot of Furs which will be sold very low, at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's, third street, Beaver. 5

Five Thousand bushels of good, dry Buckwheat wanted at Edgar's mill, Fallston, for which a good, fair price will be paid. nov24;1mo.

Good Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. [aug11;tf.

Black, Brown, Gold mixed, Striped and Plaid Waterproofs, at A. C. Hurst's, Bridgewater. [2t.

The lecture room of the M. E. Church, of Rochester, will be dedicated on Sunday, Dec. 19th. Services at 10½ a. m. 2½ p. m. and 6½ p. m. Dr. Nesbit, of the *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, Rev. A. B. Leonard, recently of Leavenworth, Kansas, and others will participate in the services of the day.

Don't forget the place! Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion, opposite U. P. Seminary, Beaver, Pa., where you can buy good merino hose at only twenty cents a pair.

Large Stock of Cassimeres, for gents wear, at Hurst's.

Furs! Furs!! You can save money by buying your furs at Bence's, Beaver. A new lot very cheap. 3

Cheapest Dry Goods in Beaver county at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

New Crop Raisins & Currants, Hecker's Farina, Duryea's Maizena, Corn Starch, French Gelatine, Extract of Beef and Flavoring extracts, a fresh supply, at the Beaver Drug Store.

Surveying the Brady's Run Route.—The same party who made a survey of the Two Mile Run route a few weeks ago, started from this place on last Monday to make a survey of the Brady's Run route to the State line.

Holiday presents! Jewelry! A beautiful assortment of Jewelry, at Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion, opposite U. P. Seminary, Beaver, Pa.

Furs! Furs!! A large assortment just came in Bence's, Beaver. 3

French worked setts, and all the new styles of cuffs and collars always on hand, at Mrs. Beacom's.

The greatest variety of toys and fancy goods, suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts, ever brought to this county, can now be obtained at B. Mulheim's in Bridgewater. 3

Furs! Furs!! lower than anywhere else, at Hurst's, Bridgewater.

New R. R. Route.—We understand that our friends in the southern part of the county are becoming a little agitated over a new railroad route through their territory. The proposed route is a rival to the one the people of this place are interested in. A survey is about to be made from Fredericktown in Columbiana county, Ohio, to Pittsburgh via Smiths Ferry, Georgetown, Hookstown, and up Mill creek towards Pittsburgh. The survey will be made by the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago R. R.—Meetings have been held along the proposed route for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the survey.

Everything in the millinery line, velvets, ribbons, flowers and plumes, at Mrs Beacom's. 5

Germantown Wool, solid and shaded colors, also belmoral yarn and zoybyrs, at A. C. Hurst's.

Big Hogs.—Some two weeks ago Mr. A. Villinger, of Beaver, killed a Chester White hog which weighed 394 pounds dressed. Mr. V. "pig" was something over one year old.

On last Wednesday we killed one of the same breed, raised by ourself, which weighed when dressed 460 pounds. The age of this one was about 22 months. If any of our rural friends can beat either of these let us know it and we will report the fact.

Holiday gifts in great variety, at B. Mulheim's, in Bridgewater, Pa. 3t.

At Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion, opposite U. P. Seminary, Beaver, you will find a good stock of woolen goods, hosiery, gloves, scarfs, hoods, &c.

The greatest variety of toys and fancy goods suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts, ever brought to this country, can now be obtained at B. Mulheim's in Bridgewater. 3

Accident.—On last Wednesday afternoon during recess at the Vanport Public School, a little son of Mr. Lloyd had his left arm dislocated at the elbow. He was running through the school room endeavoring to escape from a fellow pupil who was after him, when he fell over a bench and the other boy fell on top of him, with the above result. Dr. Boardman was called in and reduced the dislocation. The little fellow is now doing as well as could be expected considering the painfulness of the injury. Be careful boys!

Genuine Country Flannels, 36 inches wide, only 45 cents, at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. Call and see.

Chinchilla Cloths in great variety at A. C. Hurst's.

Public Sale.—Attention is directed to the sale of the valuable property advertised this week by S. B. Wilson, esq. The town property is one of the most desirable in Beaver, and those wishing to purchase should not fail to attend the sale on Thuesday, Dec. 30, 1869.

Holidays! Holidays!! Go to Fortune's for all kinds of Dry Goods at Pittsburgh prices, Diamond, Rochester.

Gents Furs and Gloves at Hurst's.

How it pays to Advertise in the Argus.—A gentleman doing business in one of our neighboring towns, informed us the other day, that his sales amounted to three hundred per cent. more this fall than they did within the same length of time in any previous year. He had expended a few dollars, judiciously, in advertisements in the Argus, and these had brought him a large number of new, prompt paying patrons. If the reader desires any further evidence on this point let her or him call on A. C. Hurst, of Bridgewater, who will corroborate our statement, and in addition will exhibit one of the finest selections of dry goods &c., to be met with anywhere this side of Pittsburgh.

Wm. Fleming & Co's. Great Representative Hat, Cap and Ladies Fur House, No. 139 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. Send for price list of Ladies' Furs. [oct27;3m.

Go to Hurst's for Plaids, Merinos and Alpacas.

Specie Payment.—This seems to be the prevalent idea at present among the business community. Some of our leading merchants have already commenced to mark down their goods to almost a specie basis. We would mention more particularly the popular Beaver Drug Store of Hugo Andriessen. He is determined to give his customers and the public the benefit of the decline.—There is no excuse for extravagant prices now, a fact of which every one may convince himself by patronizing Mr. Andriessen.

Merrimack Prints only 12½ cts. at Fortune's, in the Diamond Rochester.

Hanauer's Bazzar of Fashion.—This establishment is located near the eastern end of Beaver, and as its name indicates ladies' and gentlemen's fashionable dress goods can be had in great variety. And while his stock is fashionable and good the buyer will ascertain that his prices are low.

The store is presided over by Mr. Isaac Hanauer, a good looking, agreeable young man, who will take pleasure in showing any one his goods, but particularly will he be glad to wait on the young ladies of Beaver and vicinity.

Boulevard Skirts in great variety at A. C. Hurst's.

Fair.—The Ladies Working Society of the M. E. Church will hold a Fair in the Grand Jury room of the Court House, beginning Monday, Dec. 20th, and continue during the week. Those intending to buy holiday gifts will find a large assortment here, and by their patronage will contribute to a good cause.

Supper every evening from six to ten o'clock.

There will be quite a variety of articles, ready made clothing, silver ware, glass ware, furniture, &c.

By order of Society. E. J. ALLISON, [2t] Secretary.

Chinchilla Cloth for sacques at A. C. Hurst's.

The United Presbyterian Church.—Mr. Editor:—The United Presbyterian Church of Beaver was, as announced in your last issue it would be, reopened for religious services on last Sabbath. At the usual hour for morning service a goodly number assembled to witness and take part in the exercises of the occasion. After the singing of the 122d psalm, and the reading of the 84th and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Riggs, Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, of Allegheny city, preached an able and eloquent discourse to an attentive audience, from Psalm 34 and 8th, 1st clause—'O taste and see that the Lord is good.' At the close of this discourse a statement was made by the pastor of the congregation relating to expenses incurred in the amount of repairing done, in all amounting to eleven hundred and seventy five dollars. To meet present indebtedness it would be necessary to raise six hundred and fifty dollars. An opportunity was then given to any who might wish to aid in the liquidation of the above, when, to! scarcely had the opportunity been offered, responses came too fast indeed for the clerk to notice, or at least to keep pace with.—'Put me down fifty, put me down twenty five, put me down twenty, put me down fifteen, ten, five, three, two, one, until with the subscriptions and the gleanings by the basket collections there was raised in round numbers the neat sum of $740. Who will say to this aught else than well done. Thanks are due to members of other churches present who kindly favored us. After prayer by Rev. R. T. Taylor, the singing of the closing verses of the 72d psalm, and the benediction, the interesting and gratified audience dispersed. There were services at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Witherspoon preached also at these hours—at 3 p. m. from psalm 107 and 7—'And he led them forth by the right way, that they might go to a city of habitation.' At 7 p. m. from 1st Cor. 15th chapter, and 35th verse. 'But some man will say, how are the dead raised up? and with what body do they come?' The discourses were all very interesting and instructing. The services throughout were impressive and the day will long be remembered by pastor, people and all in attendance. 'Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.'

C.

Citron, Candied Lemon and Orange Peel, French Confectionerios, Rock Candy, Shell Almonds, Chocolate, a full assortment, at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store.

All kinds of Waterproofs at Hurst's, Bridgewater.

A MODEL PARLOR MAGAZINE.—For beauty of typography, artistic engravings and high-toned literary articles, together with a large and beautiful display of the Fashions, Demorest's Monthly Magazine is certainly unsurpassed. The January number, just received, in addition to unusual holiday attractions, has a fine steel Portrait of both Mr. and Mme. Demorest. The rich display of novelties offered in Demorest's Monthly would seem to be enough to secure a circulation sufficient to satisfy its publishers, but in addition we see they propose to give a very large and fine engraving to each subscriber valued at $10. The Engraving alone would make a very appropriate Holiday or Birthday gift; but when added to the costly Picture the best Parlor Magazine is included, to be a monthly reminder of the friendly feeling of the giver, there is certainly no better way of investing $3.—Address Demorest's Monthly 838 Broadway, N. Y.

Trunks! Trunks!! Trunks!!! of all kinds at A. C. Hurst's.

For the Holidays—French and American perfumery, Genuine Colgate and Fancy Soaps and toilet articles—the greatest assortment, at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store.

Income Tax.—In the Twenty-fourth (Pa.) Congressional district, six hundred and sixteen persons pay an income tax. This number is distributed as follows:

Washington	278
Beaver	157
Lawrence	135
Greene	46

For a serviceable, good and useful holiday present go to A. C. Hurst's, Bridgewater.

Specialties for the Holidays—New crop Raisins, Candied Citron and Orange, Chocolate, Choice Teas, Flavoring extracts, Blair's Liquid Rennet, Duryea's Maizena, Duryea's Corn Starch, Hecker's Farina, Rice Flour, Canned Fruits and Jellies, Colored Sugars, Cooper's Gelatine, Virgin Olive Oil, Pure Spices, ground and pulverized in the presence of our customers, Hugo Andrysen's Beaver Drug Store.

Gents Fur Collars, Fur Gloves and Fur Caps at Hurst's.

Rev. D. M. McKinney, D. D., will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning. The subject will be "Infant Baptism." This is a theme of deep interest, and all are cordially invited to be present and hear an able exposition of it.

Gentlemen! A set of underwear for only $1.00, at Hanauer's, nearly opposite J. H. Bence's, Beaver, Pa.

Gentlemen! If you carry your beloved's photograph in your pocket, we advise you to go to Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion, opposite the U. P. Seminary, Beaver, Pa., and purchase one of his beautiful photograph albums, and you'll be sure not to spoil your beloved one's photograph. You might also buy one for your beloved one so that she can carry your photograph without spoiling it.

Confectionery for the Holidays—Cocoanut Candy, Delicious Chocolate drops, Creamy Love drops, warranted, Select French Mixed Candies, Taffy, yellow and white, Lozenges. The greatest assortment, at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store.

Bad Practice.—You might as well expect to cure an inflamed eye by dusting irritating powders into it, as to expect to cure Catarrh (which is an inflamation of the mucous membrane of the air passages in the head), by the use of irritating snuffs, or strong caustic solutions. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures catarrh by its mild, soothing action which subdues the inflamation and restores the natural secretion of the mucous folicles. It is a pleasant article, its use being attended and followed by a cooling and agreeable sensation. The proprietor, R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., offers $500 for a case of catarrh that he cannot cure. Sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Address the proprietor as above. For sale by most druggists everywhere.

☞ There are few departments of medicine which have so frequently engaged the attention of Pharmacians and Physicians as the production of a medicine possessing the potency and efficiency which has been so happily consumated in the Constitution Bitters. The general want of success in the production of such a remedy, and the treatment of diseases of the Liver and Stomach, has not been because of a deficiency of pathological knowledge of their functions, but of a suitable compound that would act upon the disease and all the sympathetic affections. These desiderata have been gained in the Constitution Bitters, and they can be used by persons with the most delicate stomach with perfect safety, as they do not debilitate the patient, but give strength, and increase the nervous energy.

Once tried, none are ever without Seward's Cough Cure.

A Farmer fleeced out of $3,816.—About two weeks ago a young man, possessed of good business qualifications and of respectable dress, called upon an old farmer named Mr. Dinsmore, residing in Washington county, about thirty miles from the city, and represented to that gentleman that he was a son of Mr. William Barker, wool merchant, doing business on Smithfield street, in this city. He stated that his errand was the purchase of wool and that he was ready to negotiate with Mr. Dinsmore, for all of that commodity he had on hand. The offer was readily entertained by the industrious old gentleman and before the young man departed he had consummated a bargain with Dinsmore for the purchase of forty-five sacks of wool, the result of three years clippings, at fifty cents per pound. He returned to the city for the purpose of forwarding sacks to bring the article to market, and while here, he called upon Messrs. Barker & Co., at their establishment on Smithfield street, where he related a capital story that he had concocted for the purpose. He represented that he was a son of Mr. Dinsmore, who it appears had many transactions with the firm, and that he came in to dispose of a lot of wool on hand a sample of which he brought in with him. He was informed that the firm never bought wool on sample, and then it was agreed to let him have the sacks to bring in the wool. They were forwarded to Mr. Dinsmore, promptly filled, placed on the cars, and brought to this city, and the young man had them delivered to Messrs. Barker & Co., and in return received a check for $3,816,25, the amount of forty five sacks of wool at fifty cents per pound. Yesterday Dinsmore came to the city and called on the firm for the amount due to him for his wool. Judge of his surprise when he was informed that the amount had been paid to his son. Then it was, that the swindle was discovered and the real character of the young wool merchant brought to light. Mr. Dinsmore feeling that he should not be held accountable for the loss has brought an action for replevin.—*Pittsburgh Mail.*

Beautiful and very cheap—The furs at Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion, opposite U. P. Seminary, Beaver, Pa.

HUNTER, N. Y., July 13, 1868.

"Please send me by Express a gross of your 'Whittlesey Dyspepsia Cure.' It gives splendid satisfaction in every instance." NELSON M. DOUGLAS.

Correspondence.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Dec. 9, 1869.

MR. EDITOR:—As it has been some time since my last communication to the Argus, I thought to presume to address you again, but I don't see why I should for you have a pretty good list of contributors already. I had much rather keep quiet and hear from others, but they might adopt the same method and thereby deprive us of the reading of their interesting letters.

The weather is cool and changeable so far, we have had a great deal of snow and cold weather. We seem to be in the heart of an old fashioned winter, yet the leaves still persist in hanging on the trees, and seem to bid defiance to grim old winter. Not at all unlike aged people who cling to the world and its pleasures with all the tenacity of youth.

The wife of Henry Shafer deserted her husband and family a few days since, and has not been heard from up to the present time. Some two years since she eloped with a 'Captain Dots,' late of the U. S. A., who was boarding with Mr. Shafer, and after a long and tedious search Mr. S. succeeded in finding her. She immediately consented to return with him and has since that time until a few days since seemed contented. When she last eloped she went to Bucyrus, from there her husband followed her to Cleveland, from Cleveland to Cincinnati; from that place nothing of her whereabouts could be ascertained. It is thought that she has 'Dota on the brain' again. Mr. Shafer is almost distracted at this strange and unwomanly conduct.

Some scamps (for such they undoubtedly were) broke into the post office in this place on last Sabbath night and carried away the western mail, which had been made up to go out in the morning. No clue to the burglars has as yet been ascertained. In the Argus of Dec. 8, there was an article entitled 'Men of the Confederacy, where are they.' in which Robert W. Johnson is classed. We were not aware of the fact that there was an R. W. Johnson, a general in the Confederate army. There was an R. W. Johnson in the Union army. He was a Kentuckian, and a true and gallant officer. Many of his relatives, the Johnsons, aided in the rebel cause, all but 'Sidney' and others. Duty to my much prided commander compels me to make this explanation.

There was a fire in this place to day. The Fire, Hook and Ladder companies were promptly on hand. No serious damage was sustained. For the present I am respectfully yours.

WYANDOTT.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 4, 1869.

EDITOR ARGUS—The meeting of the Christian Convention of the State of Ohio held in this city on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last, was one of the largest of the kind ever held in Columbus, being attended by over 300 delegates from different parts of the State. On Tuesday evening the Convention met in the spacious and beautiful edifice of the Second Presbyterian Church, at 7½ p. m. Prof. Reamy, of Starling Medical College of this city was nominated temporary president. After the preliminary exercises of singing and prayer, Prof. Reamy delivered a short, eloquent and effective speech on the object which had called together the present Convention.

On Wednesday morning the Rev. H. Thane Miller was introduced as permanent President by Dr. Reamy. Throughout the session of the Convention the Rev. Miller occupied the chair with much Christian grace and dignity. Hon. C. N. Olds delivered the address of welcome. During the session a great number of important questions bearing (in the welfare of the Christian church were discussed with much earnestness by the Convention. Among which was the Bible in our common schools, which engrossed much attention on the part of the audience, occasioned by the present excitement in Cincinnati on the attempt of parties there to have the Bible abolished from use in the public schools of that place. The Convention unanimously condemned the attempt; to do so would be to strike at the root of Liberty itself, and that there could be no successful moral training that is not based on the Bible, and that neither the State nor Boards of Education had any right to prohibit the use of the Bible in schools. A set of resolutions bearing on the above questions were read and passed by an unanimous vote of the Convention.

On Wednesday evening during the exercises the Convention was startled in the midst of a fervent exortation from one of the Ministers by the turning off of the supply of gas, leaving the Convention in total darkness. Some few of the audience left in a hurry before the accident could be remedied, but the major portion of the audience remained, and passed the time very pleasantly in singing "Americs," and other popular airs. In about twenty minutes from the time it went out the gas was re-lighted, and the exercises went on as usual.

Mr. Clements, a street preacher, who has been in Columbus for the past two weeks following his vocation, undertook to address the Convention in his peculiar style, which it seems was not agreeable to the same. He was remonstrated with but without effect; the officers of the police force were finally called in and Mr. Clements marched off to the lock-up. This summary proceeding created considerable comment among the delegates and others present, some thought that the measure unjustified for under the circumstances, while others thought otherwise. It is said that Mr. Clements is a minister of the State, and is opposed to preachers receiving pay for their services. There is undoubtedly something peculiar about this preacher. He may, or may not be afflicted with a species of insanity. One is inclined on first sight to believe him, and on drawing near and listening to his speech for a few minutes a great deal of sound sense and truth will be discovered in what he says. He will stand on the street corners or any where else he can do so unmolested and draw attract the attention of passers by, singing some hymn in a voice so powerful in its compass that it can be heard quite a distance. No matter if the cold December sleet patters down upon his unprotected head, he will continue to talk to those who will listen to him after his chosen way.

On Thursday evening, the last meeting of the Convention, the church was filled to its utmost capacity with an attentive audience. A message of greeting was sent to the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, who had just finished and was about to dedicate their new building that had cost half a million dollars.

The exercises of the evening were conducted with much enthusiasm on the part of all present, and finally the Convention adjourned to meet next year in Cleveland.

Most of the delegates during the session of the Convention visited the public and charitable institutions in the city, and those who visited the asylum for the deaf and dumb were much pleased therewith. The Starling Medical College was also a point of interest, and those who were shown through this magnificent structure by Prof. Reamy expressed themselves highly satisfied with everything they seen. They met the students in the grand amphitheatre of the College and were welcomed warmly by them.

GALEN.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
Congress—Local Politics—World's Fair—The Great Capital Robber—The Reorganization Bill—Leadership of the House—Colored Labor Convention—Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 1869.

The meeting of Congress on Monday, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was attended with more than the usual interests. Unlike the assembling of Congress any time for the last four years, all parties seem to meet upon friendly terms with the idea that the great bone of contention had disappeared with the disappearance of 'His Accidency' at the other end of the Avenue, and the great work before them was a work of common interest to all irrespective of party. Everything went on like clockwork, and when the President was notified that the people's Representatives were ready for any communication he had to offer, them, he, with Grant like dispatch, sent in his *multum in parvo* message, accompanied with the resignation of each of his Cabinet, the excellence of which, Mr. Editor, you, with your quick perception and ready judgment can expatiate on far better than your humble correspondent. I will, however, assure you this much, that I hear from all quarters of this city, the question, "How do you like the message?" and almost invariably the answer is, "well!"

The Copperheads are so few here now, that one can be thoroughly acquainted with the city to know their haunts, would seldom, if ever, see one to know him. It is not expected that they are formidable enough to run an independent ticket at the next election, but will, it is thought, collude with the present clique, headed by Mayor Bowen, who, though elected as the regular Republican ticket for Mayor in June, '68, is now most decidedly receiving the condemnation of three fourths of the Republicans of Washington, including a greater portion of the colored people.

The proposition to hold at Washington the next International Exhibition has already assumed proportions, which almost assures us of its being here. It was expected that the President in his annual Message would refer to it, and recommend Washington as the proper place for it, and that sufficient appropriation for it be made by Congress. The President has however committed himself to the movement by subscribing for $5000 of its Stocks.

Mr. Reavis, the great Capital Mover Sensationalist, is in town stopping at the most aristocratic hotel in the city, the 'Arlington House,' and some say backed up with three million of dollars for carrying through his project, while others say he has simply been promised three millions, and that he already complains that the St. Louis folks are faint hearted and that they are not encouraged enough to come down with their money. Mr. Reavis has raised enough money to get up a few thousand pamphlets and is now sowing them broadcast throughout the land, feeling assured that, though he is casting his bread upon the waters, it will return to him in many a day, and from present appearances it will be *many a day if ever*. Gen. Logan who waxed so warm last year favoring the trucking the Capital out near his home is said to be reconsidering.

The guns of the twenty per centers in the various Departments are now silent. The bill for the reorganization of the Treasury Department (which by the way may substitute for Jonkos' civil service bill) and Senator Trumbull's bill making it a criminal offence for a member of Congress to directly or indirectly solicit the appointment to any Government Office has had a very cooling effect with that portion of those much abused clerks in the Departments, of whom many, I will wager, in private business houses where they are obliged to be at their desks at least eight hours per day, could not command $800 per annum. Those men have not been satisfied to work for Uncle Sam six hours in a day, for $1200 or $1300 a year, but have wanted more. The reorganization proposes giving them more, an increase of 25 per cent, if on examination they are found to be efficient. But should that bill pass then comes the rub, for if they don't pass muster they are thrown out entirely. In justice to the clerks, I would say, however, that a great portion as far as I know are efficient, and favor the reorganization bill.

The sparing between Gen. Butler and Schenck for the championship of the House has not commenced yet, but is expected as soon as their reserves are in place. As they were once Generals we should expect of them the most acute generalship in the House. There are many bright stars in the House, and since the death of Thaddeus omit a neutralizing lustre. We have too many such men as Bingham, Poland, Logan, Dawes and Kelley for it to be an easy matter for one man to assume leadership.

A bill introduced by Mr. Butler for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act will afford him a splendid opportunity to display his talent. Notwithstanding this bill passed the House with only sixteen dissenting votes last year, it is tho't it will be quite difficult to get even a majority now. The arguments used in the Senate in favor of Mr. Trumbull's bill, prohibiting Congressmen from recommending any one for Government positions does not look much as though they were disposed to give away their confirming power.

The National Labor Convention of colored men called by the Association of the State of Maryland, is now in session in this city. At 12 o'clock on Monday it was called to order by the Rev. Sella Martin, who read the call, and then proposed that Mr. Douroy, of Rhode Island, be temporary chairman, who by a respectable majority was elected, and delivered a very sensible inaugural address. There are about 200 of the delegates now present, and coming in all the time. I learn that Gen. A. M. Winn, President of the Mechanics State Council of California, R. V. Travellick, President of the National Labor Union, F. P. Cummings of the St. Christian of Massachusetts, and other distinguished Representatives of the Labor cause from different States have had an interview, and determined upon some important plans of operation. There will in all probability be unity of action among the black and white laborers, and if so it will be well for politicians to stand from under, for they are a power in the land.

The report of the Commissioner of the Land Office equals any of its predecessors in careful elaboration and compass of topical interest. The text embraces over thirty separate heads, with the usual appendix of statistical tables. In brief it shows the entire area of public domain to be 1,834,008,400 acres. The entire area surveyed 508,309,753 acres, leaving unsurveyed 1,325,450,648. The disposal of lands in the seventy-three local land offices embrace over seven million acres, and the cash receipts for that portion sold for cash amounts to over four and a half millions dollars, an increase of nearly three millions over last year. The principles of the public land system are treated in several elaborate papers. The discussion brings to view the origin of the rights of property and the progress of local organization from a community of interests to separate private ownership, with citations from the great European publicits. The Commissioner treats the homestead law as the worthy supplement of the preemption, and that we owe to the liberality of our naturalization laws for ten millions of our population. He alludes to the grants of land to the officers and soldiers of the different wars as a testimony of our nation's gratitude to our country's defenders. The enormous expansions of railways was once one of our national necessities, but the Commissioner thinks the time has passed requiring extraordinary assistance to railroad companies, and recommends for the Nation's good to stop short of giving to railroad companies to any great amount that which was intended for the world's poor, our public domain.

The report concludes with a review of the commercial interest of the United States as compared with those of other countries, and makes out, what every one of us feels, that this country of ours, with its almost boundless public domain if properly administered, is the largest and best in the world.

CHIEL.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE.
MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1869.

BUTTER—Is being sold at 20@33 for fair to good, 35 for prime and 36@37 for choice. Supply fully up to the demand.

BEANS—Steady at $2 50@3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at 4@4½cts.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@16 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—Quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; 19 for Factory; 20 for Ohio, and 21 for New York Goshen.

FLOUR—Is dull and neglected but unchanged. We continue to quote winter wheat flour at $6 75@8 25, and spring wheat brands at $5 50 and $5 75.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged at $1 15@1 18 for good to prime red. Oats still reported steady at 47 on track and 48@50 in store. Rye is unsolicited and unchanged. From all that we can learn there are but few cash buyers above 95—we understand that $1 can be realized by allowing time, and it is rumored that a large sale was made the other day at $1 03. Sales of new corn at 70@75 and old at 90@95.

SEEDS—Clover seed is quoted at $7@8, and considerable offering. Flaxseed, it is said cannot be sold to the mills under $2 30. No movement in Timothy seed.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which he will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
may12:1y

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York
may12:1y

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cts. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co., *Augusta, Me.*
oct27:3m.

Married.

LINTON—DARRAGH—At Sharon, Pa. on Wednesday Dec. 8, 1869, by Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., A. L. Linton, of Rochester, and Minerva R., youngest daughter of Jas. Darragh, esq.

WILSON—EAKIN—On Wednesday, Dec. 8th, by the Rev. J. M. Shields, at the residence of the brides mother, Mr. John B. Wilson, of Youngstown, Ohio, to Miss Tillie M. Eakin, of Bridgewater, Pa.

PARK—GAMBLE—On the same day by the same, Mr. Nazro Park, of Bridgewater, to Miss Mary Ann Gamble, of Industry.

Died.

BURTON—On the 3d of Dec., 1869, at the Beaver county Poor House, Mrs. Ruth Burton, aged about 70 years.

FRAZIER—On the 12th of October, 1869, near Howard's Point, Fayette county, Mo., after a protracted and painful illness, Margaret, wife of Dr. Frazier, formerly of Darlington, Beaver county, Pa., aged about 67 years.

SHANNON—Nov. 1, Miss Mary A. Shannon, of New Galilee, Beaver Co. Pa.

Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee,
Though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb
The Savior hath passed through its portals before thee. [gloom.
And the lamp of His love is thy guide through its
Thou art gone to the grave, we no longer behold thee,
Nor tread the rough paths of the world by thy side,
But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold thee,
And sinners may die, for the Sinless has died.
Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee,
For God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide,
He gave thee, He took thee and He will restore thee,
And death has no sting for the Savior hath died.

New Advertisements.

Stray Steer.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Big Beaver township, Beaver county, on or about the 1st of June, a roan colored steer, about two year old last fall. No other marks perceivable. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.
SAMUEL BLAIR.
dec8:3t.

SALESMEN Wanted, to sell our splendid, superfine Saloons, to sell by sample, standard goods. Address H. H. RICHARDS & CO., novlt:3m. 413 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.

Clements marched off to the lock-up. This summary proceeding created considerable comment among the delegates and others present, some thought that the measure unjustified for under the circumstances, while others thought otherwise. It is said that Mr. Clements is a minister of the State, and is opposed to preachers receiving pay for their services. There is undoubtedly something peculiar about this preacher. He may, or may not be afflicted with a species of insanity. One is inclined on first sight to believe him, and on drawing near and listening to his speech for a few minutes a great deal of sound sense and truth will be discovered in what he says. He will stand on the street corners or any where else he can do so unmolested and draw attract the attention of passers by, singing some hymn in a voice so powerful in its compass that it can be heard quite a distance. No matter if the cold December sleet patters down upon his unprotected head, he will continue to talk to those who will listen to him after his chosen way.

On Thursday evening, the last meeting of the Convention, the church was filled to its utmost capacity with an attentive audience. A message of greeting was sent to the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, who had just finished and was about to dedicate their new building that had cost half a million dollars.

The exercises of the evening were conducted with much enthusiasm on the part of all present, and finally the Convention adjourned to meet next year in Cleveland.

Most of the delegates during the session of the Convention visited the public and charitable institutions in the city, and those who visited the asylum for the deaf and dumb were much pleased therewith. The Starling Medical College was also a point of interest, and those who were shown through this magnificent structure by Prof. Reamy expressed themselves highly satisfied with everything they seen. They met the students in the grand amphitheatre of the College and were welcomed warmly by them.

GALEN.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
Congress—Local Politics—World's Fair—The Great Capital Robber—The Reorganization Bill—Leadership of the House—Colored Labor Convention—Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 1869.

The meeting of Congress on Monday, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was attended with more than the usual interests. Unlike the assembling of Congress any time for the last four years, all parties seem to meet upon friendly terms with the idea that the great bone of contention had disappeared with the disappearance of 'His Accidency' at the other end of the Avenue,

(Continued from First Page.)

land disposed of during the year ending June 30th, 1869, was 7,686,153 acres, exceeding that of the preceding year by 1,010,409. Of this amount 2,899,944 acres were entered under the homestead law. The remainder was granted to aid in the construction of works of internal improvement, appropriated to the States as swamp land and located with warrants and scrip. The cash receipts from all sources were $4,472,980, exceeding those of the preceding year $2,940,140.

PENSION ROLLS—SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

During the last fiscal year 23,198 names were added to the pension rolls, and 4,874 dropped therefrom, leaving at its close 187,973. The amount paid to pensioners, including compensation to disbursing agents, was $28,422,894, an increase of $441,102 on that of the previous year.

The munificence of Congress has been conspicuously manifested in its legislation for the soldiers and sailors who suffered in the recent struggle to maintain the unity of government which makes us one people. The additions to the pension rolls of each successive year since the conclusion of hostilities result in a great degree from the repeated amendments of the Act of the 14th July, 1862, which extended its provisions to cases not falling within its original scope. The large outlay which is thus occasioned is further increased by the more liberal allowance bestowed since that date upon those who in the line of duty were wholly or permanently disabled. Public opinion has given emphatic sanction to those measures of Congress, and it will be conceded that no part of our public burden is more cheerfully borne than that which is imposed by this branch of the service. It necessitates for the next fiscal year, in addition to the amount justly chargeable to the naval pension fund, an appropriation of thirty million dollars.

PATENTS.

During the year ending the 30th of September, 1869, the Patent Office issued 13,862 patents, and its receipts were $680,289, being $213,026 more than the expenditures.

THE FREEDMEN.

I would respectfully call your attention to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, for uniting the duties of supervising the education of freedmen with the other duties devolving on the Commissioner of Education.

THE CENSUS.

If it is the desire of Congress to make the census, which must be taken during the year 1870, more complete and perfect than heretofore, I would suggest early action upon any plan that may be agreed upon. As Congress, at the last session, appointed a Committee to take into consideration such measures as might be deemed proper in reference to the census and to report a plan, I desist from saying more.

AGRICULTURAL.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the claims of the Agricultural Bureau for a liberal appropriation. In a country so diversified in climate and soil as ours, and with a population so largely dependent upon agriculture, the benefits that can be conferred by properly fostering the Bureau are incalculable.

PAY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the inadequate salaries of a number of important officers of the Government. In this message I will not enumerate them, but will specify the Justices of the Supreme Court. No change has been made in their salaries for fifteen years. Within that time the labors of the Court have been largely increased, and the expenses of living have at least doubled. During the same time Congress has twice found it necessary to increase largely the compensation of its own members, and the duty which it owes to another Department of the Government deserves, and will undoubtedly receive its due consideration.

CONCLUSION.

There are many subjects not alluded to in this message, which might with propriety be introduced, but I abstain, believing that your patriotism and statesmanship will suggest the topics and legislation most conducive to the interests of the whole people. On my part I promise a rigid adherence to the laws and their strict enforcement.

U. S. GRANT.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Reports of the Comptroller of the Currency, of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1869.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the currency shows 1620 Banks in active operation. Their condition is more gratifying than formerly. The opportunity afforded speculators to inflate the money market is almost entirely done away with, and the banks have more complete control of their affairs.

The Comptroller recommends the passage of an act requiring all banks that go into liquidation to deposit legal tender notes for their outstanding circulation, and to take up their bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for their circulation within sixty days from the date of the vote of the stockholders to wind up. He also recommends that all taxes on banks be made returnable and payable to the Treasurer of the United States, including the special tax and dividend tax now payable to the District Collectors; That the compensation of Bank Examiners be increased, and provision be made for its assessment upon the banks examined, and an increase to a fair compensation of persons employed under him in the Currency Bureau.

The recommendation looking to the establishment of a central redeeming agency in New York in the last annual report is renewed.

The Comptroller says the legal prohibition to banks to hire deposits is not sufficiently explicit or positive to prevent it, and hints at legislation to that end.

The Comptroller argues in favor of the National Banking System as the cause of the ease in the money market, and lower rates of interest than would otherwise be obtained. He thinks the government circulation which is not convertible, and therefore not elastic, should be withdrawn and be substituted by National Bank notes, which are nominally redeemable, and are certainly amendable to the laws of trade. No check for limitation should be imposed on the latter, other than the law of supply and demand. A self adjusting system of currency is, the only one that is adapted to the exigencies of trade, and to the wants of the country, and it is a vital question at this time, whether this result can be reached before the return of specie payments. If possible it all it is only through the agency of National Banks. The machinery of the Government is not adapted to such ends; and further, if possible, it is so only upon the adoption of a policy which will tend gradually, but surely to the resumption of specie payments. It must be a gradual development of a process which shall at all times and under all circumstances, be exchangeable for coin, either of paper, legal tenders or of gold. A paper currency which shall gradually increase with the legal tenders for its redemption shall gradually decrease in such ratio as a healthy demand for banking facilities may determine, while free banking may thus be established with safety anterior to specie payment, conditioned only on the withdrawal and cancellation of a legal tender dollar for every dollar of banking currency issued. Free banking upon a specie basis may also be permitted with safety and without delay. With details properly adjusted, banks may be established with authority to issue and put in circulation gold notes—limiting the amount only by the ability of the banks to comply with the necessary conditions—and redeem their issues. By the establishment of banks on specie basis, the resumption of specie payments is only anticipated, and familiarity with gold values will do much to relieve the subject of the mystery with which it is associated in the minds of many looking forward to the day when uniform values shall again prevail. It may be that by wise legislation now, a banking system can be established truly national in its character and scope, which will furnish a sound currency of uniform value in every State in this Union.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

Gen. Sherman, in his report, which will be submitted to Congress on Monday, opposes any further reduction of the army. He says the entire army is on duty, and he has constant calls for more troops, which cannot be granted. He calls for the President's earnest attention to this matter, that Congress may be appealed to not to diminish the military establishment, because of the great extent of country, the unsettled character of a large region measured north, south, east and west, by thousands of miles; the acts of the Indians who inhabit this region, and the growing necessities of affording protection to the roads that traverse this region, and the mining and agricultural interest therein. While the nation at large is at peace, a state of *quasi* war continues to exist over one-half of its extent, and troops are exposed to labors, murders, fights and dangers that amount to war. Withdrawing or largely diminishing the troops in Texas, the Indian country, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho, or Alaska, as well as in some parts of the Southern States, would, he believes, result in sustaining things amounting to an anarchy.

He refers to the labors and exposures of the officers and men, and hopes that they will receive the assurance to which they are fairly entitled, that their labors are appreciated. Officers have been required to perform the duties of Indian agents, sheriffs, &c., foreign to their military training, and have done this duty with out murmur and with marked intelligence. Never, he says, has he known the army officers so poor, but they hope by the appreciation of currency their compensation will soon become more satisfactory. Any diminution of their pay would result in the loss to their service of every good officer, to the extreme damage of the army itself.

General Sherman advises the adoption by Congress of the new army regulations as prepared by the Special Board of officers.

In referring to the army consolidation he says there are five hundred and nine unattached officers, of whom one hundred and fifty six are awaiting orders.—The number of retired officers is one hundred and seventy seven. He urges that cavalry and artillery regiments be officered alike in regimental and company organizations, and asks for an extra Lieutenant for cavalry companies. He urges that it is unjust that the reduction of the army should fall exclusively upon the infantry arm of the service, and recommends that after Congress has enacted the necessary laws, the President assemble a board of disinterested general officers to whom shall be committed the whole matter of reduction and reorganization.

Gen. Sherman comments upon what he called the absurdity of the Staff of Army making their own reports to the Secretary of War. If this be continued, he says, we have the absurdity of the Gen. commanding the army with his chief staff officers reporting to somebody else. He hopes for legislation that will allow officers of the army to call upon the Gen. for troops, instead of the President.

He advocates an increase of pay for the soldiers. He recommends that forts covering the cities of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco, be completed as soon as possible.

He calls attention to the earnest recommendation of Gen. Thomas, that Seal Island of Alaska, St. Paul, and St. George be sold to the highest bidder. He is informed that parties in San Francisco are ready to bid several millions of dollars, which, he says, would go far towards indemnifying the Government for the otherwise poor and costly country.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War is published to-day. The Secretary endorses a recommendation of Gen. Sherman that legislation be had enacting the rules and articles of war adopted by the Board convened in conformity with act of Congress of July 28th, 1866, and approving the new regulations compiled in June, 1868.

The Secretary then contiues, still referring to General Sherman's report, after the consolidation made in accordance with the act of March 3, 1869, there remained in November 1,509 unattached officers. All of these have been assigned to duty excepting 150, who are awaiting orders. It seems equitable and just should a reduction be made, that officers awaiting orders at their own request, and preferring that to active duty, should have less claim for retention than those who applied for assignment. Of this class there are 139 officers. Some of them, however, had special reasons for asking to be placed on the awaiting orders list, which the Department required and which should be regarded. It is certainly fair that the consequences of a reduction of officers should fall proportionately on cavalry, artillery and infantry and should Congress act in the matter, it is proper this consideration should not be overlooked.

In reference to one reduction, I concur with that report in recommending that authority be given to relieve a greater number of officers for cause than is now allowed by law, seven per cent. of the officers of the whole army. The present maximum of the army is 55,331 enlisted men. Relying on two-thirds for actual service, the number of men is 34,822. By the plan of organization submitted in the report, there would be 42,650 men. Two thirds for actual service would be 29,750 men, below which it would not be prudent to go, as the necessities of the country and the great extent of territory to be protected will require every man of that number.

I recommend that the staff corps be retained at the standard fixed by the act of July, 1866, and that the clause prohibiting appointments and promotions be repealed, in order that vacancies may be filled, as was the case prior to the act of March, 1869. Although the army may be smaller than heretofore, experience has shown that these officers are as necessary for the smaller as the larger army.

He endorses the recommendation of the Adjutant General of the army for the repeal of so much of section six of the act of March 3d, 1869, as prohibits further appointments or promotions, leaving the organization of the Adjutant General's department as it was fixed by section tenth of the act of July 28, 1866. An increase to the number of Assistant Inspector Generals is recommended.

The expenses of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year, ending June 13th, 1869, were $24,968,184.08, a reduction of $14,500,000 below those of the preceding fiscal year. In February, 1869, the number of civilians hired by this department exceeded 10,000, which has since been reduced to 1,500.

Of the Quartermaster General, the report states that the clerical force of this office has been reduced so low by late legislation as to seriously retard public business, and to provide for the settlement of accounts, some increase in the force is necessary.

A building capable of accommodating all bureaus of the War Department, fire proof and secure, is much needed.

The railway companies to whom the military railroad material of the Quartermaster's Department was sold on credit at the end of the war, incurred originally the sum of $7,591,406. Interest has increased this amount to $9,000,000, about one half of which has been paid; but some railroads being in default, and showing no disposition to meet their obligations, suit has been lately ordered to be brought against them.

There have been paid for water transportation, during the year, $1,421,222,82, and for railroad transportation, $2,253,304,30.

By arrangement between the Departments of War and Interior, supplies for the Indian service are now transported by the Quartermaster's Department, on routes in the Indian Territory, the actual cost under the contracts being refunded to the War Department out of the appropriation of $200,000 for the pacification of Indians, granted April 10, 1869.

Although the amount of clothing and equipage on hand at the end of the war has been reduced by sales and issues, there still remains a stock valued at over $42,000,000.

The general depots have been reduced to four, and at only two of them is there any large collection of material, viz: Schuylkill Arsenal, on the Delaware, and at Jeffersonville, on the Ohio. This latter is being drawn upon constantly, but it still contains over $14,000,000 worth of war material.

The average cost of rations has been twenty-three cents. Tobacco at an average monthly value of $19,000 has been furnished to the troops at cost prices, and the Freedman's Bureau has been supplied with stores to the value of nearly $250,000, most of which has already been paid for, and the remainder is in process of refunding.

At the Treasury there has been paid $2,762,175 as commutation on rations to Union soldiers while prisoners of war.

Claims for supplies furnished the army during the war amounting to $2,899,806,13 have been received, of which $288,033.87 have been allowed and $2,581,064.13 rejected.

The river and harbor works have progressed as rapidly as the means appropriated for their execution allowed. The survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes has progressed commensurately with the amounts appropriated for conducting it. The Lake Superior survey, drawing to a completion, has developed many new harbors of refuge, and made known dangers to navigation highly important to the commercial interest of the States dependent upon this water line of communication for the transportation of cereals and ores.

Reconnoissances and geographical and geological explorations and surveys have been continued during the year in the territory west of the Mississippi river, and information thus obtained is supplied to the troops occupying that section of country. The survey of the Colorado of the west has not, for special reasons, been resumed. Liberty Arsenal, Missouri, has been sold during the year.—The St. Louis arsenal will be sold under the same act as soon as it can be spared, but certain buildings there should be reserved from sale and devoted to general army purposes. The sale of Harper's Ferry arsenal property took place Nov. 30. The Rome arsenal, Georgia arsenal, Mt. Vernon arsenal, Alabama and Appalachicola arsenal, and North Carolina arsenal, are recommended to be sold. It is advisable this should be done and that the captured lands in Shreveport, Louisiana; in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas; and in Marion and Davis counties Texas, should be similarly disposed of. A principal arsenal of construction and deposit, and a powder depot, are recommended on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the valley of the Mississippi. The sale of some of the present eastern arsenals is suggested as a means to raise funds wherewith to establish the principal arsenal for the Atlantic coast. Rock Island is the point for the principal arsenal for the valley of the Mississippi. Powder depots should be established on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Disbursements by the Paymaster General for the year, $42,408,770 20, and for reconstruction purposes, $2,615,293 46.

Increase of cadets at West Point to four hundred is recommended.

The total expenditures of the year, including $23,882,410 60 of old war debts paid, is $80,644,042 76; estimated deficiencies, $2,940,000; estimated expenses for the fiscal year, $34,531,108; besides the following submitted separately for the consideration of Congress as presented by the Chief of Engineers: for fortifications, $4,196,400; for rivers and harbors, $7,500,000; total, $12,158,800. As to the fortifications, I urge the appropriations asked for the forts near the larger cities named in the report of the General of the army, to wit: Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, Nov. 20.—SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the tabular statement made up from the accounts kept in this office which the Secretary of the Treasury is required to lay before Congress. They are as follows: Table A—Showing the receipts from each specific source of revenue and the amount refunded in each collection district, State and Territory of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869. Table B—Showing the number and value of Internal Revenue stamps ordered monthly by the Commissioner and monthly receipts from purchases of Internal Revenue stamps, the commissions allowed on the same, and receipts from agents for the sale of stamps for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869. Table C, showing the Territorial distribution of Internal Revenue from various sources in the United States. Table D, showing the total collections from each specific of Revenue for the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1863, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68 and 69, respectively. Table E, showing the rates of receipts from specific sources to the aggregate of all collections for the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1864, 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69 respectively. Table F, abstract of reports of the District Attorneys concerning suits and prosecutions under the internal revenue laws. The total receipts from internal revenue sources, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands, and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of National banks, were for the fiscal year 1869, $160,039,344.29. This includes the sums refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected, amounting to $360,233.12, nearly all of which was for taxes assessed and collected in previous years.

For the fiscal year 1868 there were refunded $1,018,334.81. Drawbacks were also allowed to the amount of $1,379,930.01. No drawbacks were allowed during the fiscal year 1869 by this Bureau, excepting on general merchandise, under section 171 of the act of March 31st, 1868, to ale and patent medicines, amounting to $377,411.31. The drawback on rum and alchohol is not allowed by this Bureau.

The recipts for the current year are estimated at $176,000,000.

A comparative statement is submitted, showing the total receipts from the same general sources of taxation for the first six months of the fiscal year 1868 and 1869, from July to December, 1868, inclusive, $67,206,388; from July to December, 1867, inclusive, $66,110,039; total gain for the first six months of 1869, $1,186,358.

A comparative statement is submitted showing the total receipts from the same sources for the last six months of the fiscal years 1868 and 1869: From January to June, 1869, inclusive, $90,542,760. From January to June, 1868, inclusive, $64,479,918. Total gain for the last six months of 1869 over that of 1868, $26,062,912, or 18-10 per cent. During this period the amount gained on spirits is $9,586,522. The amount gained in stamps $608,335. Amount gained on sales $1,666,104. The greatest loss from any one source of taxation for this period was on incomes, which amounts to $8,747,499. In special taxes not including under spirits, tobacco, &c., the loss was $1,455,719. It is worthy of special notice that in regard to receipts from tobacco since January 1st, 1869, and hereafter referred to as being largely increased, the loss of Revenue on this article for the preceding six months amounts to $68,232, and it should be borne in mind in considering this loss, that the present system of collecting the tax on tobacco had not gone into full operation prior to January 1st, 1869.

Total gain for the above period, $26,062,812, or 40 per cent. It will be observed that the gain on distilled spirits during the period of comparison is $2,678,429, on tobacco, $4,768,814; on fermented liquors, $91,174; on incomes, $2,038,757; on stamps, $850,515, from gas companies, $134,687; from banks and bankers, $133,608. The only articles on which a loss was sustained are legacies, successions and penalties, special taxes not included under spirits, &c. These aggregate only $802,732. Receipts from same general sources for the six months ending September 30th, 1868 and 1869, from April to September, 1869, inclusive $102,861,950. Twenty-six districts for this period not returned, are estimated at $1,516,000. Total amount for this period, $104,377,950. From April to September, 1869, inclusive, $80,643,082.

The aggregate receipts for the present year will be increased by returns from the twenty six districts, amounting, it is estimated, to $1,516,000. Total gain, not including receipts from those districts, $22,218,182. If the receipts from the unreported districts equal the above estimates the gain will be $23,734,809, or 29½ per cent. During this period the gain on spirits is $1,100,115,18; tobacco, $66,085,80; on sales, $11,016,01; on incomes, $27,729,11; on stamps, $7,048,60; from bank and bankers, $3,274, 31.

The gain on spirits during this six months of comparison is not so large by nearly $6,000,000 as it was for the six months ending the 30th of June last. This is accounted for by the circumstances that the old spirits in bonded warehouse on the 30th of August, 1868, when the new law went into effect, were all by operation of law to be withdrawn from bond and the tax to be paid prior to July 1st, 1869. It is a fact, however, that the gain on tobacco for this period of comparison exceed that for the six months ending June 30th, 1868, by $2,000,000, showing a steady and continuous increase from this source.

The gains on stamps, incomes and sales correspond very nearly with the gains on those articles for the six months of comparison ending June 30th, 1869.

Referring to gains on spirits and tobacco for these periods it seems proper to say there is every cause for congratulation that the law of July 20th, 1868, taxing these articles, was enacted.

SPIRITS.—In considering the increase of revenue from distilled spirits for the last six months of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, the subjoined facts should be remembered. There were in the bonded warehouses on the 1st of July, 1868, as shown by the accounts kept in this office, 27,278,420 gallons of spirits. This included all claims for leakage then outstanding, and a large quantity claimed to have been destroyed by the burning of revenue bonded warehouses, as well as certain amounts which had been previously withdrawn upon fraudulent bonds, and still uncounted for. Under the provisions of the act of July 20th, 1868, as amended, all spirits in bonded warehouses at the time of the passage of the act, were required to be withdrawn and the tax paid thereon prior to July 1st, 1869, and by this requirement 24,383,951 gallons of spirits were necessarily forced upon the market during the fiscal year, and served to that extent to increase the returns from this source, while on the first of July, 1869, there remained in bonded warehouses, of the new product, only 16,663,838 gallons. It thus appears that the quatity of spirits in bond to be withdrawn and the tax to be paid during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1870, is less by nearly eight millions of gallons, than the quantity which was compelled to be withdrawn and the tax paid for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1869.

The following statement exhibiting the movements in distilled spirits is made from statistics furnished by the division in charge of the subject in this bureau, and although the figures may not be absolutely accurate, they approximate so nearly as to be deemed reliable. Number of gallons withdrawn from bonded warehouses from July 1st, 1868, to June 30th, 1869, produced prior to July 1st 1868, at fifty cents per gallon, 24,383,951; produced prior to July 1st 1868, on which tax was paid at $2 per gallon, 53,961. Total gallons of distilled spirits, old product, 24,479,512. Number of gallons of apple brandy produced prior to July 1st 1868, and tax paid after that date at $2 per gallon, 37,122. Total gallons, 24,517,634. Number of gals. spirits produced from July 20th 1868, to June 30, 1869, on which tax was collected at 50 rts per gallon 36,704,046. Number of gallons of grape and apple brandy, tax paid at 50 cts per gallon, 871,737. Total gallons, 36,575,854.—Total amount on which tax was collected, 62,092,417. Number of gallons withdrawn for consumption and export from July 1st 1867, to June 30th 1868, 10,936,647; of this was exported with payment of tax, 452,701; on which tax was collected for the fiscal year 1868, 6,709,746; from which it appears that the amount for which the tax was collected for 1869, exceeded that for 1868, 55,382,870 gallons.—There was produced during the year and in bond July 1st, 1868, 5,459,701 gallons. It would appear also, if the records of this office exhibit fully all the spirits that were consumed and exported during the two years, that for the year 1869 the consumption and exportation exceeded that of 1868 to the extent of 51,155,770 gals. These figures are presented not for the purpose of showing the true amount of production and consumption of distilled spirits, but to exhibit the fact that prior to the law of June 30th 1868, the Government did not collect a tenth part of its tax on distilled spirits.

The total amount collected on the annual list of incomes in 1867 was $67,417,757; for 1868, $23,390,370, for 1869, up to November 25th $293,680. This last sum will be increased to an amount of over $25,000,000. As this tax expires with the assessment for 1870 it will be for Congress to determine whether we can part entirely with the receipts from this source of revenue, and if not, whether any substitute can be devised more just and equitable, and less burdensome one to the payers. If the income from this source cannot be spared from the general receipts, and other objects cannot be found more acceptable as a substitute, it is for Congress to determine whether or not the tax shall be renewed. In considering this question after determining the total amount which ought to be realized by the present system without reference to incomes, the question will present itself whether the entire income taxes now assessed shall be revised, or shall be renewed at a less rate of taxation. My opinion is that as long as a large internal revenue is required by the financial necessities of the Government, a portion of that revenue should be collected from incomes.

SUPERVISORS AND DETECTIVES.—The policy of changing supervisors from one jurisdiction to another has been found to be advantageous. It inspires new zeal and energy in the officers and frequently relieves them from local embarrassments that tend to diminish their usefulness. This office has proved of great importance to the service, and should always be filled with men of undoubted integrity and capacity, who possess a high order of general business qualifications. The present salary is not always sufficient to command such qualifications, and I venture to recommend the propriety and economy of increasing the salary. The apparent reason for placing the appointment of Supervisor where it now rests no longer exists, and is not likely to again occur. I would therefore suggest that the law be amended so that this officer shall be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Detectives, as they are now termed by law, are in fact the assistants of supervisors. The name has proved of no advantage to the service, and is generally regarded as odious, and for this reason many very competent men have been unwilling to accept of the appointment of detectives. I am of the opinion that the public service would be promoted by changing the name to that of assistant supervisor, leaving the manner of appointment, the tenure of office and compensation as now provided by law.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS NOT UNJUST OR BURDENSOME.

Of the total receipts of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year 1869 there were collected from the following sources: Spirits $45,062,204; tobacco $23,430,708; fermented liquors $60,998,79; incomes and salaries $34,791,856; stamps $16,420,710; banks and bankers $1,335,517; legacies and successions $2,434,593; schedule A, and passports $912,414; gas companies $2,116,006; from the other sources $25,471,359. Total $160,039,344. The amount from other sources was collected from the gross receipts of railroads, insurance and express companies, from the sales of brokers, dealers and manufacturers, from special taxes and from penalties and miscellaneous sources.

It is estimated that at least ninety per cent of the entire receipts was collected from a few objects and sources, all of which may be classed as luxuries, or as the accumulated and associated wealth of the country. It is difficult to see how the necessary revenues from internal sources can be obtained with much greater respect for labor and more justice to the common industry than is secured by the present law.

I desire to add my opinion that the present system ought, in a short time, if faithfully administered, to yield a revenue not below the following estimate from the following source. Spirits, $60,000,000. Tobacco, $35,000,000. Fermented liquors, $8,000,000. Incomes, salaries, and schedule, A, $40,000,000. Stamps, $20,000,000. Banks and Bankers, $1,500,000. Legacies and successions $4,000,000. Gas Companies, $2,500,000. Total, $173,000,000.

EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

There were paid, for expenses incident to the collection of the revenue for 1868, $8,776,814; for 1869, $7,894,395. Deduct the amount paid to storekeepers, Act of July 20, 1867, $608,918, leaving for this year, on the basis of the account for 1868, $6,885,477; decrease in favor of 1869, $1,991,337.

By an amendment to the act of July 20, 1868, passed March 4, 1869, the compensation of storekeepers is to be repaid to the Government by the manufacturers of distilled spirits and owners of warehouses. These repayments are found to be difficult to collect, and I am of the opinion that this mode of paying storekeepers should be abolished at once. Only $175,785 of the amount expended by the Government for this purpose had been repaid on the 30th of June 1869. After July 20th, 1868, and prior to June 30th, 1869, a period of eleven months, the number of gallons of spirits shown by the records of this office to have been produced, and the tax paid thereon, was 36,705,046, and of brandy from fruit during the same period, 871,727. Total on which the tax was collected, 37,575,788; produced during the same period and remaining in bond July 1st, 1869, 16,663,838; showing a production in the eleven months of 54,239,621, being at the yearly rate of 59,170,496 gallons.

The following summary from the statistical reports will convey some idea of the magnitude and importance of this bureau's labors. Number of seizures for violation of law for the fiscal year of 1853, 1,744; number of seizures for violation of law for the first quarter of 1870, 1,021; number of cases compromised during the fiscal year 1869, 152. Amount received as tax thereon $15,600,486; assessed penalties fixed by law $44,139,63; in lieu of fines, penalties and forfeitures $123,169,93; number of cases compromised during the first quarter of 1870, 144. Amount received as tax thereon $70,627,39; assessed penalties fixed by law $10,611,06; in lieu of fines, penalties and forfeitures $5,831,708; number of compromise opinions prepared from March 11th to September 30th, 1869, 394. These cases occur throughout the entire country, involving extensive litigation, the preparation for and conduct of which on the part of the Government, consumes a large share of the time and attention of this office, and constitutes in itself an important business. Number of suits brought in Federal courts during the fiscal year 1869, 4,578.

The number of distilleries registered is 861; number of officers connected with the Internal Revenue service who report to the Bureau, 6,063.

In concluding this report, I desire to acknowledge my obligations to the officers and the clerks, both male and female, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, for their valuable assistance, for their honest devotion to the public service, and for the very faithful discharge of their official duties.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

To Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of Treasury.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The State printer, Benjamin Singerly, is erecting a large building on Third street, Harrisburg to accommodate his business,

—Brown, who has been on trial in Cleveland for murdering his wife at Berea last spring, was convicted on Saturday evening of murder in the second degree.

—The President's message covers eighty pages of manuscript in the President's hand writing, being one of the shortest messages sent to Congress for many years.

—At New Castle, Del., on the 2d, Joshua Jones and Lewis Campbell were convicted of rape on Mrs. Meredith, committed in September. The penalty in Delaware for this offense is death.

—A reunion of the surviving members of the 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be held at Erie in January, is talked of.

—The North German brig, "Der Fleiss," which cleared from New York on the 2d with a cargo of 2000 bbls. of naptha, took fire from some cause unknown off Staten Island, and was entirely consumed.

—An erroneous paragraph to the effect that Commissioner Delano in his report will recommend the abolition of the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue, has obtained currency. Mr. Delano will make no such recommendation.

—The body of a saloon keeper named Morgan Kean, residing at Mitchell, Indiana, was found lying across the track of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad terribly mutilated, the train having passed over him. It is believed he fell across the track while intoxicated.

—It is understood that on the question of bituminous coal, the Ways & Means Committee stand as follows: Messrs. Schenck, Maynard, McCarty, Kelly and Black are opposed to repeal; Messrs. Hooper, Allison Brooks and Marshall are in favor of the repeal.

—Mercer county has five new iron bridges, aggregating nearly one thousand feet. Two others are under contract, and when completed will add two hundred feet more. They cost about $24 per lineal foot. She has also three new covered wooden bridges, about five hundred and fifty feet long costing about $20 per lineal foot.

—The house of two maiden ladies named Knerr, at Phoenixville, was entered by two men one night last week, and robbed of $1,500 in bonds, $1,600 in money, two gold watches, and other articles. The robbers gagged the ladies, also tied them hand and foot, and they were thus rendered unable to give any alarm until considerable time after the robbery.

—The public meeting at Titusville on the 2d instant, called for the purpose of taking concerted action for the relief of Col. Drake, the petroleum pioneer, resulted in the adoption of a preamble and resolutions, setting forth that the discovery of Petroleum "the rich man's blessing and the poor man's boon," was due to his genius and perseverance, and that inasmuch as he is now reduced to want, and prevented by physical infirmity from earning support for himself and dependent family, as a matter of common justice, as well as friendly sympathy, the people of the oil regions, and the oil interest generally, should contribute a fund for the relief of his immediate necessities and the purchase of a homestead and the providing of an income for himself and family, as a lasting testimonial of appreciation of the great service he was instrumental in rendering mankind. To this end a committee of five was appointed, with discretionary powers which the committee has organized and designated persons in various parts of the oil regions to receive subscriptions.

Miscellaneous.

D. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Clinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jeconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Grash,
Counterpanes
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White & Iver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Tablespoons, Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

D. S. RANGER.

dec23:6t*-lytchgrt.

Every One his Own Book-Binder,

With

EMERSON'S PATENT.

LADIES can bind their Fashion Magazine Papers and Sheet Music.

GENTLEMEN can bind their Manuscripts, Briefs, Sermons, Journals, Office and Newspapers.

CHILDREN can bind their Pamphlet Pictorials, or address for particulars MARTIN S. LYON, Beaver, Pa.

A sample of this Binder—size of Anore—may be seen at the Anore office. [sept23 1y.

GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS.

AT

JAMES A. FORTUNE'S

IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.

Dry Goods of Every Description.

DRESS GOODS

A Large stock.

Genuine Country Flannel

VERY CHEAP.

Men and Boy's Wear.

HATS & CAPS,

A LARGE STOCK.

SHAWLS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.,

Selling at Pittsburgh Prices.

New Goods Received Daily.

Call Early and

SECURE BARGAINS,

As we can not be Undersold.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

JAMES A. FORTUNE,

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER Pa.

mar31:1y—ch. ly 21.—ch. sep29.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Owing to the death of the senior partner, Mr. J. M. Burchfield, the entire stock of goods will be sold regardless of Cost.

The Stock consists of

Silks, black and colored,

ALPACAS

VALENE POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS,

Black Cloths, Cloakings, Brocha Shawls,

PLAID SHAWLS, CASSIMERES,

and a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.,

No. 52 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov19tc.

AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED, $75 to $200 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $25. For simplicity and durability, it has no rival. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a Certificate of Agency signed by us, as they are worthless Cast Iron Machines.

For Circulars and Terms, apply or address,

H. CRAWFORD & CO.,

oct. 30,3m. 613 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hanaser's Column.

SPECIAL

Announcement.

A. HANAUER,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

MILLINERY

&

FANCY GOODS,

OPPOSITE U. P. SEMINARY,

BEAVER, PA.,

WILSON'S BUILDING,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

OPPOSITE NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

I call the attention of the people of Beaver County to the fact that I have opened a new Store, opposite the U. P. Seminary, in Beaver, where I will constantly keep on hand and offer at the lowest prices everything kept in a first class

MILLINERY

&

FANCY GOODS'

Establishment.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

All goods are marked in plain figures.

Look at the Prices:

Hat Frames, all Styles.....10 cts.

Bonnet Frames, all Styles.....25 cts.

Hats.....25, 50, 75, $1

Good Hoopskirts.....50 cts.

All Linen Handkerchiefs.....10 cts.

Good Linen Bosoms 25 cts.

LADIES' HAIR SWITCHES, 35 CTS.

French Corsets, $1 00.

The best ever sold for the money,

Call and Convince Yourself.

I. HANAUER,

Who has an interest in the business in Beaver will superintend the same, and will endeavor by

GOOD WILL

to deserve the custom and

OF

ALL.

and will show them the

FINEST STOCK

OF

MILLINERY

&

FANCY GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES

Sole Agent of Beaver County for the

Health Corset.

sept29tf.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—Train leaving Chicago at 5.30, P. M., leaves dai. y.) (Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.15 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	12.35AM	8.45AM	9.45AM	2.15PM
Rochester	2.05	9.30	10.55	3.30
Salem	3.06	10.21	12.15PM	5.08
Alliance	4.15	11.15	1.25	6.20
Canton	7.02	12.15PM	4.22	9.46
Massillon	7.17	12.40	4.37	7.05
Orrville	8.00	1.25